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1904.

(NINETEENTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.)

THE BRECHIN

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DECEMBER 1902.

THE "Muckle Market" for engaging farm servants, on 2nd, was comparatively a failure owing to a heavy storm. What was done in feeing was "slow," and wages ran at—for foremen, £21 to £22; first horsemen, £18 to £20; second do., £14 to £18; halflins, £12 to £14.

The farmers in the district held their annual dance in the Corona Hall on 5th—a most enjoyable function.

The members of Southesk Lodge of Free Gardeners held their annual "hop" in the City Hall on 5th, when over 50 couples "kept it up" till an early hour next morning..

Winter came early and severely. On the morning of 5th the low ground in the vicinity of the City was covered with snow, and the curlers began to "get ready."

During the year 51 surgical and 65 medical cases were treated in Brechin Infirmary, being 23 less than previous year.

The total ordinary income of the Brechin Infirmary for the year was £600, 9s. 6d., and expenditure £644, 3s. 6d. The capital funds of the institution amounted to £8159, 7s. 7d. at the close of the year.

The Town Council at their monthly meeting resolved to take measures to prevent town sewage from entering the River through Skinner's Burn and Barrie's Burn without first being "treated."

At the monthly meeting of Burgh School Board the resignation of Mr. Charles Anderson as treasurer, which appointment he had held since the passing of the Education Act, was submitted and accepted.

A handsome stained glass memorial window, presented by Mr. W. O'Neil, America, in memory of his father, Mr. Wm. O'Neil, was placed in the West U.F. Church in the early part of this month.

A sale of work in connection with the East U.F. Church on 13th, in aid of Foreign Missions and local purposes, realised £64.

The annual sale of work organised by the ladies of Maisondieu U.F. Church on 17th, for Foreign Missions and Church Funds, realised £55.

The half-yearly census of vagrants taken up within the burgh, on 21st, showed the number of "migratory poor" to be 39.

The firm of Lamb & Scott, Linen Manufacturers, Caldhame Works, was registered as a Joint Stock Company this month with a capital of £80,000.

The Brechin Savings Bank reached its Jubilee this year.

A heavy storm of rain and wind passed over Brechin and district on Christmas day, doing considerable damage.

JANUARY.

1903 was ushered in by the good citizens in the good old-time manner.

The weather in the first part of the month was very inclement and disagreeably changeable. On certain occasions there was hard frost, blizzards of snow, and torrents of rain, all within the space of twelve hours.

The Dairymen's annual ball, which was held in the Corona Hall on 7th, was a bright affair

At a sale of wood on Dalgetty and Leuchland Plantations of the Southesk Estate, on 7th, there was keen competition. Larch trees sold up to £2, 2s. 6d. each; ash, £2, 17s. 6d.; beech, £1, 5s.; oak, £1, 10s.; plane, £1, 15s.; fir and spruce, 10s. 6d. to £1, 5s.

Brechin Castle Curling Club annual dinner in the Commercial Hotel, on 7th, under the presidency of the Hon. C. M. Ramsay, was, as usual, highly enjoyable.

For the quarter, Nurse Ormiston, of the Victoria Nursing Association, had 68 patients on her books, to whom she paid 1096 visits. The report by the lady inspector showed that the Nurse's work had been well done and thoughtfully conducted, and the books carefully kept.

Trade at the East Mill showed a revival at the middle of this month, and full time was resumed.

The Town Council voted a sum of £30 to the funds of the Public Library.

The Town Council disposed of the residue grant for this year as follows—£45 to the School Board for Technical Education, and £30, 9s. 2d. in relief of the Public Health rate.

A Labour Bureau was established by the Town Council, for the benefit of those whom it might concern, at the Public Steelyard.

By a fire, which occurred at the farm of Tillygloom on 15th, damage to building and farm stock was done to the estimated amount of £800.

The Caledonian Railway Company staff held their annual festival in the City Hall on 15th.

The members of the Photographic Association held an enjoyable "smoker" on 21st.

A severe gale passed over the city on 25th, and did some damage.

The annual match of the Brechin ex-Ploughmen's Association took place on a field at Drumachlie on 24th, when there was a large turn-out of "the boys of the old brigade," and a good breadth was soon turned over in a highly creditable manner.

The annual conversazione of the students attending the Evening Continuation Classes was held in the City Hall on 23rd, when there was a very large attendance.

Brechin Burns Club celebrated the anniversary of the poet's birth with the usual symposium in the Corona Hall on 28th. There was the usual bill of fare, "songs and haggis," and the meeting was a very jolly one.

FEBRUARY.

Out of a long list of candidates, Mr. E. W. Mowat was elected Town Chamberlain on 5th inst.

The annual festival of Court Brechin Castle of Ancient Foresters was held in the City Hall on 6th.

The Town Council purchased a piece of ground at Chanonry Wynd for £25, on which to construct a purifying tank for the sewage from Castle Street before its discharge into the river.

The worst storm of rain, wind and snow for years raged over Scotland on 6th, 7th, and 8th. Much damage was done.

St. James' Lodge (123) of Free Masons held their annual assembly in the Mechanics' Hall on 4th, when there was a gay and brilliant assemblage

The Lawn Tennis Club held a Cinderella dance in the Corona Hall on 6th. It was a good ball all round and no unseemly racket,

The salmon fishing on the North and South Esks opened on 16th., when fairly good results were obtained.

The Burgh School Board resolved to close Union Street School as an elementary school and utilise it for their Cookery and Laundry Classes.

The Burgh School Board, on 16th, unanimously appointed Mr. W. Anderson, solicitor, to be treasurer to the Board.

The Brechin Volunteers held their annual assembly on 13th, when there was a large presence of fair women and brave men.

The annual government grant to the Parish Council in aid of the maintenance of pauper lunatics and medical relief was £304, 3s. 7d., and the amount from the Agricultural Rating Act was £162, 12s. 11d.

The Glenesk Hotel Company declared a dividend of 7 per cent., free of income tax.

The Brechin Mill and Factory Operatives' Union held a festival in the City Hall on 18th, when an interesting address was delivered by Mr. John Robertson, Vice-President of the Scottish Miners' Federation.

The Highland Reel and Strathspey Society treated the inmates of the City Almshouse to a very enjoyable musical entertainment on 25th.

The Town Council fixed the salary of the inspector of weights and measures at £25 per annum.

The annual festival of Maisondieu Lodge of Ancient Shepherds was held on 27th, when there was a large assemblage of the "lads wha wear the crook an' plaid" and their lasses.

Valley Works was ablaze with bunting and other vari-coloured ornamentation on 25th, the auspicious occasion being the wedding of Mr. George Smart, jun., of the firm of Messrs. J. & J. Smart, of Valley Works.

The Farmers Mart, Ltd., held their annual spring show and sale of fat cattle, sheep, etc., on 24th, when there was forward a large supply in each class, resulting in an equally large turnover of cash.

MARCH.

At the beginning of the month Caldhame Works and Denburn Works commenced running full time. For sometime past these works had been closed on Saturdays

The annual "Carlie's" Market for feeing married ploughmen was held on 3rd inst., when there was a large attendance and feeing fairly brisk. Grieves got up to £40, per annum; foremen, with charge, £35 to £36; first horsemen, £25 to £26; and second £24 to £25.

The Annual Clay Pigeon Shooting Match came off on Banks of Brechin, on 4th, when there was a large turnout of "crack shots," and good work was done.

The Town Council agreed to carry out an extension of the Montrose Street Sewer at a cost of £80.

It was resolved by the Town Council to properly form a foot-path at south-side of Latch Road, with kerb and channel, at a cost of £175 8s. 4d., of which the adjacent proprietors would repay to the community £106.

The Trinity Muir grazings were let to Mr. Greig, Cookston, for the year for £15.

The old "Causey" Horse Market was held on 3rd inst, in Clerk Street, when the display was over the average, and there was a rise in price from £5 to £10, on last year.

The members of the Brechin Bowling Club performed an interesting, if belated ceremony on 4th, by the planting of two trees within its grounds, in commemoration of the Coronation of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

A motion of the Town Council in favour of increasing the maximum rate of taxation under the Public Libraries' Act, from 1d. to 2d., was lost by 5 votes to 4.

The Town Council resolved, jointly with the County Local Authority, to erect a reception ward in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, at a cost of £200.

The Government Grant for the year to Damacre Road School was £656.

A Census of the church-goers was taken up on Sunday, 15th inst., when it was found that, at the various places of worship, the attendance was—morning, 2324, evening 1728, the members on the rolls of the various churches being 5114.

The United Co-Operative Association and Equitable Co-Operative Society each declared a Dividend of 3/- per £1 on members' purchases during the half year.

The Cattle Sheds and ground at Scott Street were sold by auction on 24th, for £372, the upset price being £300.

The attention drawn to the dangers of phthisis in the Communion Cup, by Dr. Sinclair in his report on the health of the Burgh for the year, raised a considerable flutter in clerical and other circles.

APRIL.

For the first three months of the year the rain fall of the district was 10·11 inches, as compared with 3·56 inches for the same time in 1902.

A Jumble Sale on 3rd, organised by the Tennis Club, realised £30.

Under Mr. John Brown, organist, the choir of Maisondieu U.F. Church gave a fine rendering of the sacred Cantata, "Crucifixion," on 5th.

The Brechin Photographic Association held an enjoyable "At Home" on 1st inst., when there was a sumptuous fare of tea, "snap-shots," etc.

The income of the Mechanics' Institution for the year was £129, 4s. 6d., expenditure, £129, 4s. 11d.

The members of the Amateur Opera Company gave a very successful rendering of the "Gondoliers," in the City Hall, on 2nd inst., under the auspices of the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution.

During the year, Nurse Ormiston, of the Brechin Victoria Nursing Association, made 3549 visits to her patients.

There being no "burning question" before the electors, the election of the Burgh School Board excited but little interest, and the polling day, on 3rd inst., was the quietest perhaps on record. Two of the old members got "hove out" however.

The Town Council appointed Mr. A. R. Maclean Murray, as their representative elder, to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The Town Council agreed to extend the June Trinity Market to two days, instead of one day, to which it was formerly restricted.

After debating the question of the sites of the proposed Working Men's Bowling Green—Den Nursery at £1000, and Public Park at £350, – the Town Council at this month's meeting deferred consideration of the subject.

There was a slight outbreak of small-pox in the family of a "model" incomer, and the parties were "isolated" in a hut in the Cattle Rake. The disease spread no further.

Five shares in the Brechin Gas Light Company were sold for £18, 11s. 6d. each.

Fifteen £1 shares, fully paid, in the Farmers' Mart, Ltd., were sold by roup, on 14th, at 33/- each.

Mr. John Morley, the M.P. for these burghs, visited Brechin, and addressed a meeting in the City Hall on 15th. He received a vote of confidence.

The Farmers' Mart, Limited, held their special sale of home-wintered and store cattle, &c., on 23rd, when there was a large supply of bestial of all kinds forward, and all fetched good prices.

"The Trade" of Brechin had an enjoyable "At Home" on 22nd to bid farewell to a fellow "tradesman."

The Women's Guild of the Gardner Memorial Church, held a very successful Sale of Work on 22nd, whereby over £40, was realised.

Of the 1745 volumes issued from the Public Library during the month, 856 were Fiction, and 547 Juvenile Literature.

MAY.

Forty £1 Shares (15/- paid up) of the Brechin Agricultural and Trading Company were sold by roup on 5th, at 21/- each.

By a fire at Leuchland Farm on 9th, fully 1000 stones of hay were destroyed, valued at £40.

The announcement in the early part of the month of the engagement of Lord Dalhousie to Lady Mary Willoughby, daughter of the Earl of Ancaster, and that the marriage would likely take place in July, was received with no little interest, and even excitement.

The Farmers' Mart, Ltd., declared a dividend of 7½ per cent for the year, free of Income Tax, to Shareholders, and also paid a poundage of 2/- on shareholders' purchases.

At the Meeting of Directors of the Brechin Infirmary, on 11th, intimation was made of an offer by Mrs. Hume, Barrelwell (daughter of the late Mr. James Smart) to erect and present to the Institution an up-to-date operating theatre, which would cost between £500 and £600. The generous offer was cordially accepted.

The total expense of the small-pox outbreak which occurred in April, was reported by the Town Council at this month's meeting to be £100 to £120.

The cost for the board of patients in the Joint-Infectious Hospital for 1902, was £126 10s. 5d., and was allocated £89 6s. 10d. to the county, and £37 3s. 7d. to the burgh.

The Farmers' Mart, Ltd., held a special sale of home wintered and Irish stores, on 7th, when some 2340 of all kinds were forward, and most were disposed of at satisfactory prices.

The Lawn Tennis Club formally opened their new pavilion on 9th.

The sum of £400 was voted by the Burgh School Board towards the Secondary Education Department of the High School.

The total estimates to convert the old armoury at Public Park into a dwelling house, as agreed upon by the Town Council, amounted to £52, 13s. 3d.

The Town Council declined to sign a petition to be presented by the Trinity Villagers to the District Committee of County Council against the committee's proposed drainage scheme for the village.

Victoria day was observed on 20th, when most of the shops, offices, &c., were closed.

The Boys Brigade in connection with the Y.M.C.A. had a social in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, when interesting addresses were delivered to the boys by various gentlemen.

At a sale of work held at Careston Castle on 20th, in aid of a cot in the Sick Children's Hospital, Edinburgh, £65 was the result.

At an extensive sale of cut wood at Chapelton, Menmuir, on 20th, larch realised 41s. per lot, spruce up to 20s., and Scotch fir, 26s.

A number of local gentlemen presented a handsome silver cup to the Homing Pigeon Society as a challenge trophy for the most successful competitor in the Society's races.

The rainfall locally during the month was 1·58 inches as compared with 2·46 inches in May 1902.

JUNE.

TURNIP thinning commenced on some places in the district on 8th.

By the beginning of the month jaunting was in full swing—the weather was far from reliable.

At Whitsunday feeing market on 2nd, there was a big attendance, and a large amount of business was done. Wages showed an increase all over of 10/- to 20/-. Foremen were engaged at £20, to £22, ; second men, £19, to £20, ; third men, £15, to £17 ; halflins (scarce) £10, to £14.

A motion at the Town Council, that owners in Park Road who have not done so already, be called upon to lay down kerb and channel, and concrete pavement at the side walks adjacent to their property, was defeated by 10 to 3.

Struck with the craze, Brechin also held its walking match, which came off on 6th. There were thirteen competitors, and after the route of about 22 miles, by Fettercairn and Edzell, had been accomplished, those who did come back as competitors were " gey like lads."

The estimates by the Burgh School Board for the ensuing year, showed a deficiency of £2050, and the rate was fixed the same as last year—8d. on owners, and 9d. on occupants.

The annual gathering of the Forfarshire and Kincardineshire branches of the Y.W.C.A. took place at Brechin on 13th, when interesting accounts of the work were given.

The outlook for the " twelfth " this year was reported to be bad—there was an extraordinary outbreak of grouse disease.

A Flower Service was held in the East Parish Church on 14th, and at the close of the service the large and beautiful collection of flowers was distributed among the poor and charitable institutions of the city.

The estimated cost of converting the Union Street School into a centre for cooking and laundry classes, was stated to be £130, to £150.

The School Board agreed to introduce the electric light into the High School, the cost for fittings, etc., to be £60, and the cost of current to be 4d. per unit.

At the Court of Tiends on 12th, an augmentation of five chalders was granted to the stipend of the minister of the first charge of Brechin.

The old " Tarinty Tryste " was held on Thursday and Friday, 11th and 12th—the former for cattle, and the latter for horses. On Friday there was a larger and better turnout than for some time—cattle only being rather poor on the Thursday. There was a ready sale.

The half-yearly vagrancy census on 21st showed the number of " migratory poor " in the burgh to be 25—" maistly " Scotch.

Miss Ross, organist, of the East Parish Church, gave an interesting pianoforte recital on the afternoon of Wednesday, 17th.

An interesting exhibition of pure and applied art by pupils, was held in the High School on 18th.

A terrific thunder storm passed over the district on 29th. It was short and sharp, the peals resembling an artillery conflict.

The government grant to the Burgh School Board for the ensuing year, was £500.

JULY.

THE Town Council made their Annual Inspection of the Mooran Water Works on 1st.

The Brechin Gas Light Coy. declared a dividend of 25/- per share for the year, and reduced the price of gas by 3d. per 1000 feet.

The Hon. C. M. Ramsay on 3rd, presented St. Ninian's Lodge of Freemasons with a portrait of King Edward in his regalia as Grand Master of England.

The Town Council agreed to raise the constables' wages from the 4th model government scale to the sixth, subject to the approval of the Secretary of Scotland, being an increase of 1s. 2d per week.

The Town Council instructed the clerk to look into the powers of the Police Act, to prohibit milk-men ringing their bells on Sunday forenoons, to the annoyance of worshippers.

The town's employees held their annual jaunt, via Laurencekirk, Fettercairn and Edzell, on 8th. They had as usual a grand day.

Brechin Bolag's balance sheet, for the year showed a profit of £112, 3s 2d from trading account. The costs of litigation, however, in obtaining their license left them still somewhat deficient.

The Parish Council appointed a relief committee, to consider, along with the inspector the different applications for relief.

The ninth county dinner of the Glasgow Angus and Mearns Benevolent Society, was held in the Commercial Hotel on 17th, when a large company, from far and near was presided over by Mr. J. B. Don, of Maulesden

On the occasion of the marriage of the Earl of Dalhousie to Lady Mary Willoughby on 14th, there were great rejoicings all over the estates, which means nearly all over the county.

The Infirmary Directors agreed to proceed with a new heating system in the institution, at a cost of £300

All the public works closed on 24th for a week's holidays—more or less.

A flower service was held in the Cathedral on 26th when there was a large and beautiful offering, and the Rev. Mr. Coats delivered an appropriate address.

The Brechin City Band got up a "monster" excursion to Oban on 30th, when over 750 departed per special to the fashionable "placie." It was a splendid success.

The prospects for the coming harvest were stated at the end of the month to be the gloomiest for many years past, a deficiency of from 10 to 25 per cent. being predicted.

Hay sales in the district showed prices to range from 9¾d. to 8½d. per stone, and for Timothy Hay 6¾d. to 7d. per stone.

The Brechin Agricultural and Trading Co. made a profit for the year of £1875, 11s 6d. (including balance of £130, brought forward) and declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on preference shares, 7½ per cent. on ordinary shares, and a bonus of 2 per cent. to customers

The weather during the holiday week was rather broken and not to be "dependit upon."

AUGUST.

On 6th the inmates of the Brechin Almshouse, through the wonted kindness of Mr. Robert Duke, had their anuual jaunt the drive this year being to Usan by way of Montrose. It was most enjoyable.

The fruit crop by the beginning of the month showed unmistakeable signs of a serious deficit.

The bee-keepers' season pronounced itself to be practically a failure so far as regards clover honey. The last hope was in the heather, but even there prospects were not at all bright.

Various complex matters *re* the cost of lighting the city with gas *v.* electricity cropped up at this month's meeting of Town Council, and the same were remitted to the lighting committee for adjustment.

In connection with the marriage of the Earl and Countess of Dalhousie on 14th ult., the noble pair entertained the tenantry on the vast estates belonging to his lordship, along with the local tradesmen, to a garden party at Brechin Castle on 5th inst Lord and Lady Dalhousie's kindness was such as to make their many guests feel quite "at hame." Numerous congratulatory speeches were made on the occasion.

A "Lammas Spate" occurred on 14th due to especially copious showers of rain.

The Brechin Horticultural Society's exhibition this year held on 14th and 15th, was very successful all round— more so than on many a former occasion.

Mr. Morton, general organiser for Scotland of the Gasworkers' and General Labourers' Union, addressed several meetings of workers in various parts of the town commencing on 17th.

The bakers in town, owing to the high price of flour, raised the 4 lb. loaf a halfpenny, making the common loaf 5d. and fine ditto. 6d.

The additional grant from the government this year to the Burgh School Board amounted to £439. 7s. 9d.

The reports by the Goverment Inspector, on the High School, which were submitted to the School Board were eminently satisfactory.

The Farmers' Mart. Ltd , held their annual sale of cross and black-faced lambs and other sheep on 20th, when 5000 lambs were forward. The lambs were in good "bloom," trade opened sharp and prices were 1/6 to 2/- ahead of those of last year.

To clear off the debt of some £1600 still remaining as part of the cost of the restoration of Brechin Cathedral, a grand bazaar was held in the City Hall on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 27th. 28th and 29th inst., and was opened on these days respectively by the Right Hon. The Earl of Dalhousie ; Sheriff-Substitute Lee, of Forfarshire ; and The Right Rev. Dr. John Gillespie, Moderator of the Church of Scotland, By the closing time on Saturday the "large and varied" stock of beautiful articles was sadly diminished in bulk, with the result that the coffers of the Restoration Committee were correspondingly and gloriously replenished to the amount, not only of the required £1600, but of 3s. 2d. more.

SEPTEMBER.

MRS. Chew, of the Women's Trades Union League, concluded a very successful week's labour campaign in the city on 5th.

The Southesk Lodge of Free Gardeners held a floral demonstration on 5th, when headed by the City Band, they marched through the principal streets, bearing their beautiful designs of flowers and practical looking specimens of vegetables which were much admired.

The net fishings on the North and South Esks closed at the beginning of the month, the results all over were by no means above the average of former seasons

The Town Council at their monthly meeting resolved by a majority of 8 to 3 not to assess church halls and similar buildings.

On 10th inst. Caldhame Works was in a blaze—of high coloured decorations inside and out—and rejoicings were general, the occasion being the wedding of Mr. G. M. Scott, one of the partners of the firm, to Miss Lamb, a daughter of another of the partners. The two only members of the new co partnery were wished all success and happiness in their new venture.

Two cases of enteric fever within the burgh were reported during the month—both terminating fatally.

Thanksgiving services were held during the week ending 20th Sept. by the Salvation Army. The Barracks were tastefully decorated with the fruits of the earth.

The estate of Newton of Stracathro was sold privately, for, it is understood, between £6000 and £6500.

Anniversary services were held in Bank Street U.F. Church on 20th, when the Rev. R. S. Wilson, M.A., Castle-Douglas, preached special discourses.

The Town Council resolved that the Government Local Taxation Grant for this year amounting to £354, be applied in relief of the Police General Assessment.

The demise on 17th of the Most Rev. Hugh Willoughby Jermyn, Bishop of Brechin, and Primus of Scotland, caused general regret among the citizens of all denominations.

Harvest was in full swing by the middle of the month, so far as weather allowed, but this was of a most uncertain nature.

The two Co-Operative Societies in town declared a dividend of 3s. per £1 of members' purchases for the half-year. The Co-Operative Beef dividend was 1s 4d

Representatives from the labour section of the community resolved at a meeting to take steps towards securing a direct labour candidate in opposition to the Right Hon. John Morley, the present member for the Montrose Burghs.

The Brechin and Edzell Railway Coy.'s Half-yearly Report showed a balance of £622, 4s. 6d of net revenue, which, with a previous balance of £274, 19s. 6d., gave a total of £897, 3s. 10d.. which allowed of the usual interest being paid and also a dividend of 1 per cent.

The Town Council resolved to carry out certain improvements in the roadway at Airlie Street, at an estimated cost of £130.

OCTOBER.

THE weather on the Autumn holiday (5th inst.) was boisterous and disagreeable, and not at all conducible to the comfort of the citizens on pleasure bent.

Harvesting prospects were more unpromising this fall than for many years past. What with a long period of steady wet, disagreeable weather a very fine crop of grain was practically ruined when in stook.

The Town Council accepted the offer of the Gas Light Company to light 47 street lamps, fit them with incandescent burners and mantles, and maintain them at a cost of £25 for the season.

The Brechin Bowling Club closed their green for the season with a match between Secretary and Treasurer—former won by 67—63. The usual supper was held in the evening, when the season's trophies were presented to the successfuls.

The Right Hon. John Morley, M.P. for the Montrose Burghs, presented a copy of his "Life of Gladstone" to the Mechanics' Institution and also to the Public Library.

At an annual let of cattle and sheep turnips in the Auction Mart on 13th, 32 acres on Broomfield were let at £10, 5s.; 30 acres on South Ardo at £9, 2s. 6d., and 32 acres on Leuchland at £9.

The Farmers' Mart, Limited, held their great annual sale of all classes of sheep and cattle on 15th, when there were over 1000 sheep and 1600 cattle penned. There was a sharp trade—prices for sheep being considerably ahead of last year, while cattle were an average.

The ploughmen in Brechin district had a very successful Harvest Ball in the Corona Hall on 16th.

Consequent on the long continued tract of wet weather, farmers took the opportunity of the fine day on Sunday, 18th, to gather in their crops, and the fields in the district presented a busy and most unusual appearance with the harvesters engaged in "leading."

There was considerable "stushie" at the Town Council meeting over the granting of a site for a Club House to the Artisan Golf Club at Trinity Muir free of charge. The statement of the Dean of Guild that the ground had not thereby been alienated from Council, but that the privilege could be withdrawn from the Artisans at pleasure allayed the excitement.

The Brechin and Edzell District Railway declared a dividend of 1 per cent. for the half year.

Rain fell in torrents on the night of 26th, and there was a good deal of thunder and lightning.

The honey harvest, so far as sections were concerned, was an utter failure this year, but bars were well filled.

The piece of ground known as Smith Bank, laid out as a Jubilee extension of the Public Park in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign in 1897, was formally opened on 24th by Mr. Robert Duke of Bearehill.

A "Jumble Sale" conducted by the Brechin Artisan Golf Club, in the Temperance Hall on 31st, realised £30 to help in the erection of their new Club House.

NOVEMBER.

The Brechin Cage Bird Society held a very successful show on 7th, when there was a large increase in all classes and a very keen competition.

Under the will of the late Miss Duke of Esk Park, the sum of £500 was bequeathed, the revenue to be divided among the poor of Brechin.

A number of Dr. Barnardo's Boys gave entertainments in the City Hall on the afternoon and evening of 4th, when their programme was much appreciated by large audiences.

There was little stir over the election of Town Council this year, there being no question to burn. For the five vacant seats there were six candidates. Polling was extremely slow and the result was—A. R. Maclean Murray, 492; J. S. Baxter, 471; George Henderson, 461; R. W. Duke, 397; Thomas Moir, 310; and Alexander Clift, 185. Mr. Duke is "the new hand," while Mr. Clift was "the odd man oot."

The Town Council at their first "real" meeting voted a sum of £5 to the Dundee Industrial School.

The annual dance of the Brechin Lawn Tennis Club in the Mechanics' Hall on 6th, was a brilliant affair.

Capt. Sinclair, M.P. for Forfarshire—on 7th—addressed the Brechin Branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland, on the present educational situation.

The Town Council election expenses amounted to £13, 12s. 3d.—25s. less than last year.

A motion at the Town Council that the City Hall be not let for Concerts (sacred) on Sabbath evenings was defeated by 9 votes to 3.

The courses and classes in connection with the Evening Continuation School were reported by the inspector to have been successfully carried on during the past year.

"Hallowe'en" was celebrated on 11th, with all the bang and clang and "merry go" as in former years. The "get ups" were, as usual, both handsome and ludicrous.

The working hours at Caldhame and at Valley Power Loom Works were reduced to 45 in the latter half of the month.

It was with no little gratification that the citizens of Brechin learned that the Rev. W. J. Forbes-Robberds, of St. Mary, Redcliffe, Bristol, was on 18th, elected Bishop of the See of Brechin.

The cost of lighting the streets of the City for the year with gas and electricity, including lamp-lighters' wages, was £517, 4s. 4d.

Court "Careston Castle" (Female) A.O.F., held their Annual Festival and Dance, in the City Hall, on 24th, when an enjoyable time was spent.

At the Martinmas Feeing Market there was a large attendance of masters and men. Wages showed a downward tendency—First Horsemen got £20 to £22, second, £18 10s. to £20, third, £15 to £17, and halflins £10 to £15.

Obituary Notices.

DR. JAMES BRODIE.

Although not exactly a native of Brechin, Dr. Brodie was very nearly so. His father for a considerable time was tenant of the farm of Cookston, adjacent to Brechin. Our subject was born shortly after the removal of the family to another farm in Kincardineshire, about the middle of the "fifties," and subsequently they removed to Fifeshire, where James Brodie spent his earlier years, the intention being that he should be trained to an agricultural profession. Imbued, however, with a love for roving, he set out for South America, when only in his twentieth year, where for some time he was engaged in gold mining operations, proceeding later to Australia and New Zealand with similar intent. When in the latter Colony he decided on pursuing a medical career, and passed several years of his course in Otago University, returning to "finish" at Edinburgh, where he graduated. His University curriculum completed, he entered, and was for some time in the service, as Medical Officer, of a large Mining Company, whose operations were carried on at Magybanza, in the Carpathian Mountains, in Hungary. On the completion of his service, he returned about 1893 with a view to settling down to practice in London, but news of the railway building boom in British Columbia reaching this country, he once more packed up and departed thence. He there secured an appointment on the medical staff engaged during the construction of some of the railways. Here the arduous nature of his duties, combined with his almost reckless self-sacrifice and disregard of his own personal comfort in the discharge of the same, told on his physical constitution, and he was struck down with malarial fever, then prevalent in the camps. After being laid up for a time he recovered somewhat, but he was never the same man again. Other appointments were fulfilled in the same self-sacrificing manner, and finally his health decidedly broke down and gave way. A considerable time passed in suffering, borne with the utmost patience, and, attended with the greatest care by his friends, ended in his death on 16th December 1902, at the age of 48.

JAMES STEVENSON, TOWN CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Stevenson was a native of the Inverkeillor district, and in his earlier life was engaged in farm service, but, while still quite young, he joined the Brechin Police force, and later entered the service of the Forfar County Constabulary. He was stationed for sometime at Inverkeillor, and afterwards at Edzell, and then a sergeant being required for the Brechin force he received the appointment from among numerous other applicants, about the close of the "seventies." His service as sergeant created a very favourable impression on the Commission, and, on the death of Superintendent Stewart in 1882, he was appointed acting Superintendent until a new and permanent appointment was made. The duties attached to this office he performed with the business aptitude and integrity, which marked him out for further preferment. The office of Police Treasurer and Collector becoming vacant in 1884 he received the appointment, and in 1892, when the office of Town Chamberlain was constituted by the Town Council, the duties of this post were also attached to his other appointments. He performed all in the most efficient manner, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of everyone with whom he came into contact, being entirely devoid of all affected officialism, or magnification of office. A most obliging servant and courteous gentleman, he was held in the highest respect by the whole community. Being of a most unobtrusive disposition, Mr. Stevenson was but little observable in matters outside his own especial official functions, but he was an ardent and attached member of the East Parish congregation, of which he was an elder, and in the affairs of which he took a warm and practical interest. For some considerable time he had been in rather ill health and was laid up altogether for some five weeks prior to his death, which occurred at his residence, in the Municipal Buildings, on 8th January 1903, in the 57th year of his age. He left a widow and two sons.

EX-PROVOST VALLENTINE.

William M'Inroy Vallentine was born on 1st December 1846, at Woodmyre Cottage, on the Burn estate, of which his father, the late James Vallentine, was factor. Subsequently in 1857 the family removed to reside at the farm of Arnhall, also on the estate of the Burn, and on a lease of which the "factor" entered. After a comparatively short attendance at Fettercairn Free Church School for his elementary education, the lad, at the early age of about fourteen, had to stay at home and take principal charge of the farm, as the result of his father's death, which occurred about this time. In 1866, however, he left home for the first time, and entered the office of the British Linen Company's Bank, Dundee, where he spent his apprenticeship. All the time Mr. Vallentine was in Dundee he had the inestimable privilege of living with his uncle and aunt, the late Rev. George Gilfillan and Mrs. Gilfillan, in the Manse in Paradise Road. While residing there Mr. Vallentine, under the

inspiring influence of his uncle, acquired a taste for literature which he ever sedulously cultivated. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Vallentine left Dundee for Edinburgh, where for some time he held a situation in the Canongate branch of the British Linen Company's Bank, and subsequently he was engaged in the head office of the same Bank. In January 1873 Mr. Vallentine came to Brechin, having been appointed sub-agent for the Brechin Branch of the British Linen Bank under the late Mr. D. D Black, Town Clerk, and on Mr. Black's death in 1875, Mr. Vallentine was appointed sole agent, a position he held up to the time of his death, and the duties attaching to which he discharged with courtesy and efficiency.

Almost from the commencement of his career in Brechin, Mr. Vallentine took a deep interest in everything calculated to promote the material and intellectual prosperity of the Ancient City. Amongst his first efforts in that direction was his starting, shortly after taking up his residence in Brechin, a Literary Society, and then a Musical Society—the ex-Provost being a thoroughly educated musician.

In 1884 he was elected a member of the Burgh School Board, and had held a seat on it up to the time of his death.

Mr Vallentine in 1888 responded to an invitation to stand for the Town Council, and was returned at the top of the poll. In 1890 he was elected Second Bailie; on the resignation of Bailie Lawrence he was appointed First Bailie; and in 1891 he was unanimously elected Provost. Once installed in the civic chair, Ex-Provost Vallentine threw himself with all his indomnitable energy into the work that lay before him. At the time, several of the streets were in a deplorable state. Perhaps the worst was Witchden Road, one of the principal thoroughfares in the lower part of the town, and to the remedying of it he first directed himself, and the then members of the Council, feeling they had a strong man on whom to lean, supported him in tackling the question, with the result that a large block of tumble-down houses at the foot were purchased and demolished, a proper road made, and laid with blocks—one of the best thoroughfares in the city being the result. No sooner was this finished than attention was directed to Bank Street, where the same policy was carried out. Perhaps the most important improvement, however, that will be associated with his name was the laying out of St. Ninian's Square. To secure the money for this object a bazaar was organised, for the success of which he worked assiduously, and the result now is that what was a veritable slough of despond has become a pretty garden, laid out with flowers and shrubs.

On the licensing question, as on all others, he took a strong stand, and, along with his fellow Magistrates, did not hesitate to exercise the powers conferred on them by the Licensing Acts, and there can be no doubt that their actions met with the general approval of the community.

After six years' occupancy of the Provostship, he, in spite of many solicitations to remain, retired from municipal life amidst the general regret of all parties, who, whatever their differences might

be, were not slow to recognise the excellent work he had done for the community After leaving the Council, he still continued to occupy his seat at the School Board, and there displayed the same energy and clearness of thought that characterised his work at the Town Council. In the High School and in Secondary Education generally he was particularly interested, and ever laboured to secure for all an opportunity to profit by it. In 1898 Mr. Vallentine was returned as one of the landward members of the Parish Council, but he retired in 1901, as he was then in rather bad health. For years he was a director of Brechin Infirmary. An enthusiastic horticulturist, he took a great interest in the local society, of which he was hon. president In everything that affected the welfare of the Mechanics' Institute, ex-Provost Vallentine also interested himself, and he filled the various offices of Secretary, Director, Vice-President, and President of that Institution. He was defeated in his proposal to get the Mechanics' Institute and the new Free Library to a certain extent amalgamated, and in consequence lost his seat on the Directorate. From its institution he took the greatest interest in the affairs of the Public Library, and was Chairman of the Committee from the start in 1893. The opening took place during his Provostship, and the ceremony was performed by Mrs. Vallentine. He was also one of the original promoters of the Brechin Agricultural and Trading Company, of which Company he was Managing Director from its formation in 1882. The proposal for the establishment of an Auction Company likewise found in Mr. Vallentine a warm supporter, and he held the office of Secretary of the Company till it was merged in the Farmers' Mart. He was a keen advocate for the extension of railway facilities to Brechin, and did no little in furtherance of the Brechin and Edzell railway, of which he was Secretary. The first circular proposing the formation of a City Club for reading and recreation was issued by Mr. Vallentine.

Amidst his many other public offices, he was Local Secretary of the Angus and Mearns Benevolent Society for a considerable number of years, and was also a Director of the Angus Electric Light and Power Company.

Mr. Vallentine followed with the keenest interest the development of the various public questions which have agitated the public mind, and took an active part in many of them. An ardent supporter of the municipalisation of the liquor traffic, he was deeply interested in the struggle between the Bolag Coy. and the Trade, and while never appearing actively in the matter, he assisted in many ways, and his wise counsel and advice were often of greatest importance and assistance to those who were carrying on the fight. In politics he was a thorough Liberal, and in various contests in the burgh he worked hard to secure the return of the Liberal candidate, and was to the last a member of Mr. Morley's Committee. He was an elder in City Road U.F. Church, and took a very active part in all the affairs of the congregation.

For fully a year he had been in indifferent health, but took a tour

round the world, and returned greatly benefitted. Although not altogether robust, he had been about on his usual routine of duties, up to Saturday, 21st February 1903, when he was seized with illness. and his fellow citizens were shocked when they learned that his death had taken place about midnight of the Sunday, at the Bank House, Clerk Street, in the 57th year of his age. He left a widow and family to mourn his loss.

REV. JOHN D. DON.

MR. DON was a native of Brechin, although long resident abroad. He was a son of the late Mr. John Don. J.P.. Banker, and received his early education at the Brechin Grammar School and Parish School. This completed. he attended the Universities first of Aberdeen and latterly Edinburgh. where he took his M.A. degree, completing his curriculum at New College, Edinburgh. On going through his theological course he was ordained a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and after fulfilling various appointments at home, he went out as assistant to Dr. Duff, at the Duff Institute, Calcutta, where, after some short time's service, he received and accepted a call to the charge of Calcutta Free Church. Meantime Mr. Don was married, and, his wife's health giving way, he had after some time, to resign his charge, and returned after a service in which he made his mark and which was fully appreciated, not only by his flock but by all outside with whom he came in contact. In the year 1876, Mr. Don received a call to the Colonial charge of St Andrews Presbyterian Church, King William's Town. Cape Colony which he accepted, and to which he was inducted in 1877. Although at the time of his acceptance he had in his hands a call to a European charge in Australia, with better prospects, he decided on the smaller charge on account of its better missionary scope, and in the desire of being able to help the missionary cause in South Africa. There Mr. Don's labours were received as elsewhere with marked approbation. His work was strenuous, not only on behalf of his own congregation, but also most disinterestedly for the extension of the Free Church Kaffrarian Mission. Besides his own congregational and clerical work, Mr. Don took an active part in other public duties which devolved upon him, promoting the public weal and the cause of justice. During the early period of his pastorate, racial feeling as between Boers and Africanders on the one side and the coloured races on the other ran very high. Various acts of tyranny and even outrage had been perpetrated by the one on the other and altogether feeling was at fever heat. One act especially, perpetrated by a Boer on a Kaffir about 1885, had the effect of bringing matters to a crisis. The affair was exposed in one of the Cape papers and the exposure was backed up in a strong letter by Mr. Don vindicating the Kaffir cause and the liberty of the press. The matter was inquired into, but perforce of the strength of the Africander party the accused Boer was acquitted. and the latter then entered proceedings against and sued Mr. Don in the Criminal Court. After a trial lasting four

days, Mr. Don, however, was acquitted amidst the acclamations of almost all South Africa as having been the first really to win the battle against the old Boer oppression of the natives, and in defence of the liberty of the press there. for free and honest criticism. About £1000 was raised by subscription for the expenses of the trial. During the whole of his career in South Africa he consistently and strenuously advocated the restriction of the liquor traffic, especially where it concerned the natives, and, in fact, the native races generally, and the furtherance of their welfare formed no small share of his labours. He had been seemingly in his usual health up to 7th May, but early in the morning of that day he was fatally struck with apoplexy dying in the 69th year of his age and in the 27th year of his ministry of St. Andrew's Church. He was predeceased by his second wife by about four years, but left a family of three sons and five daughters.

SERGEANT KIDD.

"The Sergeant" was a well-known Brechiner, indeed, none known better. He first saw the light of day in the Upper Tenements. Like all young Brechiners in those days he was early "sent to the loom"—the four stoups o' misery. But the drudgery of this no more suited his fancy than that of any other youngster, and as soon as he was "big eneuch" he "sodgered." He was first connected with one or other of the Highland Regiments, and also, if we mistake not, with the Foot Artillery, but later, and during the greater part of his military career, he was in the 24th, an English regiment. He saw active service in the Crimea, and, this finished, he was sent out to India with his regiment, and was in "the thick of it" in the suppression of the great Mutiny. About the year 1868, on the completion of his 21 years' service, he returned to Brechin with the rank and pension of colour-sergeant. Imbued to the back bone with the results of his 21 years' regular military work, his comfortable pension notwithstanding, the sergeant detested the idea of being out of active service of some sort, and so he purchased a pony and trap, prepared to do light porter work to and from Brechin Railway Station, as well as to drive any one out about, and in this he soon acquired an extensive connection; in fact, his old training made him the most precise of mortals. Given an order at a specified time and the "sergeant" was on the ground sure enough, not too soon to wait, not a moment too late, but just at the right time His adventurous and stirring life afforded many incidents and reminiscences which, in his fluent and graphic method of narration, would hold his company in rapt attention for hours. His personal appearance, which was somewhat notable, marked him out at once, as an old soldier of the real old school type. Rigidly erect as a ramrod, all his movements were characterised with most exact military precision, even to the "regulation pace," firm tramp, and right or left turn. His grizzled, close cropped hair, and rather severe and stern cast of countenance, still bearing traces of

the weather wear of the "old days," may have imparted to a stranger the thought that it were better perhaps not to come too close up. And perhaps that was so, but the ice once broken, there was found to lie under it all a geniality and "crackiness," and a warmth of humanity perhaps unbounded. With all he was intensely human, but with children he was "chums" indeed, especially with those "under a cloud," and in this his method was his own. Hand-in-hand with the little troubled one, the grim old man, struggling to regulate his pace to the childish toddle and to bend his rigid form to the requisite stoop, he would pour his most soothing vocabulary into the ear of the sorrowful, till sunshine and smiles took the place of tears, the whole being wound up with a "sweetie" from one of his innermost recesses. Latterly the old veteran's gait began to lag and show signs that his life's march was nearing an end, and, as he had done at the close of many a day of yore, he laid him down in full marching order at the close of Thursday, 7th May, and fell on sleep—his last long sleep—and so was found by a son, who had gone "ben" the house shortly after midnight to see why the old man was so quiet. He was 77 years of age, a widower, but left a family of grown-up sons.

COLIN G. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence was a Timmer Market bairn, where he was born and passed the earlier part of his life. When still a young man he emigrated to South Africa. After many years residence there, he returned to the Ancient City, and later took up residence in Glasgow, where he followed his profession of photographer. Here, he and his family took a warm and practical interest in the Glasgow Brechin Association and its annual re-unions, and he occupied a prominent position whether as a speaker or chairman on these occasions, his pawky nature and rich store of anecdote making him a general favourite. He was withal a well read and intelligent man, and was a capital specimen of the Brechiner abroad. He had been residing at Saltcoats, where his health had not been of the best, and where he died on 19th May 1903, in the 76th year of his age. He left a widow and grown-up family.

RAMSAY KIDD, SHOEMAKER.

Ramsay Kidd was a Brechiner of Brechiners. Born and bred in the City, he lived there all his days. Trained to the trade of a shoemaker, he early entered into business on his own account, the several "shops" which he occupied in sequence being in the High Street, and always within a few doors the one of the other. So firmly was this fixed in the minds of the inhabitants all over the town that his shop became to be a kind of "distinctive point" or land mark, so much so, that any outstanding incident or occurrence taking place there about was invariably referred to as a "little aboon" or a "bittie o' this side o'" Ramsay Kidd's. He did a quiet but extensive trade in the good old substantial style. Although a well-known man, he took but little if

any part in public affairs, unless in the temperance cause generally, of which he had been long a warm supporter, and the Good Templar Order, in which he took a practical interest while his vigour lasted. He was possessed of a cheery, genial disposition, which endeared him to a wide circle of business and other friends. He had been in failing health for a considerable time, and, gradually sinking, he passed away on 22nd September, 1903, aged 76 years.

ROBERT MATHER, SOLICITOR.

Mr. Mather received his early education in Brechin, and later served his apprenticeship to the law in the office of the late William Shiress, Brechin. This completed, he went to Edinburgh to "develop," but returned to Brechin about 1848 and commenced practice on his own account. Later he resided for some time abroad, but ultimately returned and practised first in Edinburgh and then in Dundee, but for many years had retired and settled down in Brechin. As the result of nature's failing, incident to his advanced age of 83 years, he passed quietly away on 29th September 1903.

MISS DUKE OF ESK PARK.

THAN this lady perhaps none of Brechin citizens were held in greater affection. She was a sister of Mr. Robert Duke of Bearehill, and, along with him, she with her good deeds will not soon be forgotten. She was born and lived all her days in Brechin, and Brechin was proud and privileged to call her its own. A couthie, kindly lady, she was—not by affectation or effort, but simply because it was her nature, and it was not her mere homely manner alone that gained the affection of the citizens, but the abundant fulness of the milk of human kindness of which she was possessed, and its spontaneous and timeous outflow towards humanity generally, and to those in need particularly, marking her as one of nature's noblest women. Deeds and benefactions of which the world never knew are indelibly engraven on the hearts of the recipients. But while she was one who shrank from letting the left hand know what the right hand did, there were hundreds of good deeds which, from their nature, could not be hid. To the Maisondieu U.P. Congregation she was especially kind, although not of that denomination herself. When that body found its place of worship, situated as it was in the upper reaches of the town, to be unsuitable for its requirements, and when in difficulties about obtaining a site for a new building, Miss Duke handsomely came forward and gifted a suitable space on her property in Witchden Road, besides contributing largely to the building fund as well as to the general funds of the congregation. On the 1st November 1890 the foundation stone was formally laid, and most appropriately by Miss Duke herself. The inception of the Brechin Branch of the Victoria Nursing Association was due mainly to Miss Duke, who, along with her brother, Mr. Robert Duke of Bearehill, gave a sum of £1000—£500 each—to start the association. In this institution Miss Duke continued to take a kindly and substantial interest. The Ladies' Permanent Coal Fund and many other benevolent organisations found in Miss Duke a real friend indeed, and, while vigour remained, an ardent and willing worker. But, while the suffering and poorer section of the community found in her a friend and comforter, she did no little for the pleasure and enjoyment of others. As an example of many of her efforts in this latter direction, it may be stated that when steps were taken to extend the Public Park as a celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign, as also in the cause of "light and sweetness" for the City's workers, Miss Duke contributed largely to the cost of laying out the ground. To the West Free Congregation—her own Church—and especially to the poorer members thereof, she was a warm friend, and many among them will miss her benevolent hand. She had been failing for a considerable time and peacefully passed away, at her residence, Esk Park, early on Friday morning, 30th October 1903, at the ripe age of 79 years.

Half-Century Obituary of Prominent Townsmen and Neighbours.

	Died	Age
Dr. Alex. Mather	1854	60
Assist. Adj.-General Hon. Lauderdale Maule	1854	47
Capt. R. Barclay, of Ury	1854	74
Patrick Chalmers, of Aldbar	1854	52
David Guthrie, merchant	1854	68
Wm. Hunter, teacher	1854	49
Dr. James Laing	1854	60
Rev. D. Lyell, Careston	1854	86
D. Reid, carpenter, N. Port	1855	75
Jas. Scott, N.P. Distillery	1855	64
John Smart, bleacher	1855	67
James Crabb, painter	1855	64
Thomas Don, carpenter	1855	85
Wm. Gordon, solicitor	1855	62
Joseph Hume, M.P.	1855	78
Wm. Rickard, auctioneer	1856	63
Colin Smith, agent	1856	66
Wm. Gordon, draper	1856	50
Wm. Licklie, Swan street	1856	81
Jas. Mustard, Leuchland	1857	69
George Bain, watchmaker	1857	61
Rev. John Eadie, Dun	1857	73
Walter Ferrier, carrier	1857	65
Alex. Laing (Poet)	1857	70
Alex. Leighton, Druncairn	1857	78
R. Wyllie, Pearse Street	1858	75
Rev. J. S. Memes, LL.D., Hamilton	1858	63
James Wyllie, M. Edzell	1858	61
Robert Millar, builder	1858	74
Willie Gunn, "Almanacs"	1858	60
David Mathers, S. Port	1859	73
Hon. William Maule of Maulesden	1859	49
Prof. J. P. Nichol, LL.D.	1859	55
Wm. Smith, W. Drums,	1859	79
D. Alexander, bookseller	1859	43
Rev. Wm. Cron, Menmuir,	1859	73
John Todd, T. Market	1860	77
Rev. W. T. Rankin	1860	42
Alex. Strachan, solicitor	1860	42
Dr. Martin B. Lamb	1860	33
Sir David Leighton, C.B.	1860	85
John Gordon, mason	1860	61
John Speid, of Ardovie	1861	49
David Hobb, T. Market	1861	83
James Mollison, Hillhead	1862	85
W. Blackhall, chemist	1862	51
James Gordon, mason	1862	35
W. Mackie, teacher, Dun	1863	63
Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.	1863	60
James Eaton, builder .	1863	80
M. Ferrier, manufacturer	1863	64
John S. Hendry, W.S. .	1863	30
Robt. Lyell, Old Montrose	1863	85
Chas. Ogilvy, solicitor .	1864	66
W. Pennycook, Bridgend	1864	83
Jas. Anderson, Bridgend	1864	87
John Dakers, shoemaker.	1864	93
Dr. Jas. Don, of Bearehill	1864	65
Rev. T. Hill, Logie Pert	1864	65
Jas. Hampton, T. Market	1865	67
John Grimm, manufacturer	1865	61
Jas. Knowles, Crown Inn	1865	50
D. Laing, manufacturer .	1865	60
Robt. Scott, Pittendreich	1866	70
Wm. Anderson, solicitor	1866	84
Rev. H. Brewster, Farnell	1866	60
Dr. Alex. Gibson, Auchenreoch	1867	67
Rev. D. Harris, Fern .	1867	93
Hunt. Mather, Association	1868	68
John Patullo, Burghill .	1868	73
Geo. Reid, tobacconist .	1868	81
G. Cooper Scott, of Glencadam . . .	1868	46
Dr. William Sharpe, .	1868	71
John Inglis Chalmers, of Aldbar . . .	1868	59
John Valentine, carpenter	1868	75
R. Vallentine, Bogmuir .	1868	82
Rev. Geo. Walker, D.D., Kinnell . . .	1868	85
Wm. Fraser, town-officer	1868	97
Wm. Mill, cabinetmaker	1869	64

	Died	Age
Alex. Monro, East Mills.	1869	80
A. Pirie, nurseryman .	1869	64
Dr. Alex. Guthrie . .	1869	77
A. Sievewright, Association	1870	75
Alex. Black, bookseller .	1870	77
Alex. Burns, fisherman .	1870	65
Jas. Fairweather, distiller	1870	83
Charles Mitchell, draper	1871	86
Rev. A. Simpson, M.A., Tarfside . . .	1871	—
J. Carnegy Arbuthnot, of Balnamoon . . .	1871	88
David Craig, solicitor .	1871	63
Patrick Guthrie, draper .	1871	65
George Jarron, Mains of Melgund . . .	1871	70
Dr. Robert Jarron . .	1871	65
Thomas Kerr, Viewbank	1871	55
James Thomson, Findowrie	1871	78
John Mather, postrunner	1872	87
J. Smith, Masons' Lodge	1872	79
James Speid, of Forneth	1872	92
David Black, Barrelwell .	1872	62
Geo. Anderson, auctioneer	1873	59
J. Anderson, cabinetmaker	1873	72
Rev. Thomas Guthrie, D.D.	1873	69
J. Alexander, bookbinder	1874	64
Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie (Fox Maule) .	1874	73
James Don, candlemaker	1874	72
Rev. James Gowans .	1874	82
Rev. A. Halkett . .	1874	63
David Lamb, manufacturer	1874	77
Rt. Rev. Bishop Forbes, D.C.L.	1875	59
D. Robertson, Mains of Edzell	1875	63
George Scott, banker .	1875	69
Colvin Smith, R.S.A. .	1875	80
D. D. Black, town-clerk .	1875	78
Joseph Hendry, draper .	1875	77
Rev. John Lamb, Errol	1875	87
Alex. Lawrence, Greenden	1875	87
John Lawrence, S. Port .	1875	61
Geo. Scott, of Renmuir .	1876	89
J. Jameson, ironmonger .	1878	84
Sir Jas. Campbell of Stracathro	1876	86
Rev. R. Inglis, Edzell .	1876	72
J. Lindsay, T. Market .	1876	83
Dan. Macintosh, registrar	1876	78
C. Oswald, tobacco manufr.	1876	85
James Ogilvy, Pitforthie	1877	88
James Peter, Tillygloom	1877	82
Rev. G. Alexander, rector	1877	92
David Duke, manufacturer	1877	55
G. Duncan, W. Pi'ndreich	1877	77
Dr. J. Fettes, Laurencekirk	1877	79
Sam. Strachan, High St.	1878	74
James Dall, nurseryman	1878	93
Rev. A. L. R. Foote, D.D.	1878	74
A. Jervise, F.G.A. insp. of Registers . .	1878	58
Thomas Don, Balzeordie .	1878	74
Jas. Vallentine, Arnhall .	1878	65
John Watson, Ledmore .	1878	84
Charles Will, solicitor .	1878	68
George Gray, bleacher .	1878	55
John Smart, Jun., . .	1879	24
T. Ogilvy, corn merchant	1879	82
James Guthrie, Edzell .	1879	53
David Hebenton, S. Port	1879	77
G. Henderson, D. Nursery	1879	77
Alex. Joe, mason . .	1879	47
D. S. Shiress, Edinburgh	1880	55
James Barclay, Gas Co. .	1880	75
W. Christie, upholsterer	1880	39
Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie (Geo. Ramsay) .	1880	75
Wm. Lowe, postmaster .	1880	76
Lieut.-Col. Swinburne, of Marcus . . .	1881	77
John Valentine, draper .	1881	65
Jas. Watt, Provost of Leith	1881	51
Wm. Shiress, solicitor .	1881	89
Dr. Douglas, of St. Anns	1881	74
Alex. Guthrie, Maisondieu	1882	83
Alex. Laing, LL.D. .	1882	74
Robert Symington . .	1882	71
Robt. Stocks, Westside .	1883	75
Capt. Hon. John Carnegie, R.N.	1883	54
Col. David Guthrie . .	1883	69
Rev. Alex. M. Davidson, Kinnell . . .	1883	47
John G. Scott, Cross .	1884	52
John Davidson, saddler .	1884	79
J. Edward, Ms. Keithock	1884	83
Major - General Ramsay (Edward Bannerman) .	1884	58
F. M. Lord Strathnairn, K.C.B. (Hugh H. Rose)	1885	82
D. Crighton, Maisondieu Lane	1885	83
James Fletcher, of Fern	1885	75
R. Gordon, Gold's Yards	1885	95

	Died	Age
Alexander Mustard .	1886	58
Horatio Ross, Netherley	1886	86
John Smith, Andover, Mass.	1886	98
Rev. Archibald Buchanan, Logie-Pert . . .	1886	—
Dr. Alex. Guthrie . .	1886	56
Alex. Fairweather, Pearse Street	1886	77
Alex. R. Laing . .	1886	59
Rev. Andw. M'Illwraith, Lochlee . . .	1886	—
James Webster, Farnell .	1886	—
C. Young, nurseryman .	1886	73
D. Young, St. Mary st. .	1887	83
Alex. Airth, blacksmith .	1887	86
William Craig, Drum .	1887	88
G. Cromar, missionary .	1887	70
John Dakers, manufacturer	1887	93
Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie (John Ramsay).	1887	40
John Dear, mason . .	1887	84
Ross Dear, painter . .	1887	69
James Alex. Gardner .	1887	30
John Guthrie, M.D. .	1887	57
James P. Jack, Penrith .	1887	66
Rev. Walter Low, Lochlee	1887	84
D. M'Gregor Peter . .	1887	84
John M'Pherson Scott .	1887	36
John Morton, joiner .	1888	63
Hugh Baird, Menmuir .	1888	84
Joseph Brand, merchant	1888	73
Robert Anderson . .	1888	75
James Scotland . .	1888	53
William Angus, . .	1888	70
David Rose, farmer .	1888	82
John Rose, farmer . .	1888	78
Richard Alexander . .	1888	67
Alexander Buchan, joiner	1888	76
John P. Rose, California	1888	37
John Crowe . . .	1888	54
William Watt, joiner .	1888	73
David Inglis, Montrose .	1888	57
G. Davidson, N.W. Bridge	1888	79
C. Lyall, Old Montrose .	1888	75
D.S. Robertson, Murlin'den	1888	86
John Sutherland, Lochlee	1888	65
James Pert, local character	1888	76
James Hood, weaver .	1888	80
David Gordon, farmer,	1888	88
Duncan Duff, shoemaker	1889	53
George D. Leighton, farmer	1889	70
John Michie, gamekeeper	1889	45

	Died	Age
Alexander Selby, tailor	1889	52
David Christie, watchmaker	1889	46
John Lindsay, joiner .	1889	59
David Bean, auctioneer .	1889	73
James Duncan, shoemaker	1889	54
George Milne, farmer .	1889	75
James Will, solicitor .	1889	4
John Mackie, surgeon .	1889	80
Major General J. Smith .	1889	65
John Hood, contractor .	1889	67
Dean Moir . . .	1889	—
David Scott, Newington .	1890	78
Wm. Laing, meter insp. .	1890	77
John Belford, Chicago .	1890	66
Homer Neish, postman .	1890	
Wm. Neish, ,, .	1890	30
A. Paxton, J.P., Viewbank	1890	61
J. Mitchell, Stannochy .	1890	55
D. Fairweather, Langhaugh	1890	72
Rev. D. Davidson . .	1890	89
John Adamson, Negapatam	1890	39
G. F. Fenwick, revenue officer	1890	75
John Towns, America .	1890	76
Wm. Steven, slater .	1890	76
Wm. Lyall, teacher .	1890	30
Archibald Duke . .	1890	20
D. P. Mitchell, Architect	1890	27
J. Martin, N. Melgund .	1890	76
John Low, cowfeeder .	1891	89
James Gordon, tailor .	1891	78
James Ireland . .	1891	66
Robert B. Thomson .	1891	41
James Bruce, mason .	1891	66
Charles Martin, farmer .	1891	77
Dean Crabb . . .	1891	61
J. Stephen, flax inspector	1891	46
John Jarron, clothier .	1891	57
Wm. Davidson . .	1891	—
J. Spalding, factory-worker	1891	84
James Myles, Forester .	1891	49
H.D. Prain, Scottish Union and Nat. Insurance Co.	1891	—
William Bruce, painter .	1891	45
T. H. Cox, of Maulesden	1892	74
Rev. Donaldson Rose .	1892	74
Jas. Inverarity bookseller	1892	80
Wm. Black, joiner . .	1892	81
Dr. Thomson . . .	1892	44
John Peacock, joiner .	1892	92
Jas. Mustard, corn mcht.	1892	—
Jas. Henderson, Kincraig	1892	—

	Died	Age
James Lesslie, slater	1892	62
Wm. Duncan, merchant	1892	87
Wm. Smith, farmer	1892	73
Dr. Burns, Kirkleston	1892	84
R. Meldrum	1893	61
John Adamson, Careston	1893	80
Wm. Low (Lairdie)	1893	72
Jas. Melrose	1893	78
John Gibson	1893	59
Rev. Alex. Gardner	1893	80
Rev. Jas. Edward Carlyle, London	1893	71
J. L. Gordon	1893	71
Jas. Edwards	1893	66
James Scott	1893	81
Wm. Carnegie of Dunlappie	1893	91
William Sinclair, slater	1893	49
Alexander Gordon, painter	1893	56
Wm. Davidson, Calcutta	1894	52
Thos. Picken, teacher	1894	69
Robt. Thomson, plasterer	1894	86
Chas. Oswald Hall	1894	40
Charles Mitchell	1894	68
James Ford, Draper	1894	66
W. H. Duncan, tinsmith	1894	86
J. Buyers of Easter Braikie	1894	79
Chas. Alexander, solicitor	1894	41
Wm. Allison, land steward	1894	72
David Glen, clothier	1894	64
Wm. Mitchell, shoemaker	1895	73
Colin Sievwright	1895	76
John Mackie, M.D.	1895	53
Jas. Thomson, plasterer	1895	52
B. M. Bisset, M.R.C.V.S.	1895	50
John Mollison	1895	82
J. C. Inverarity	1895	40
Rev. H. Aird, D.D.	1895	70
Jas. Baxter, builder	1895	41
Thos. Nicol, merchant	1895	90
Thomas Annand	1895	86
Jonathan Davidson	1895	82
G. Cuthbert, plumber	1895	44
David Wishart, spirit mer.	1896	42
Geo. Wallace	1896	70
G. O'Neil	1896	70
Col. McInroy, the Burn	1896	91
Geo. Fenwick, Hong-Kong	1896	—
Jas. D. Winton, solicitor	1896	67
John Willocks, watchmaker	1896	76
Alex. Adams, Newton Mill	1896	—
Jas. A. Kinnear, plumber	1896	69
Wm. Hebenton, flesher	1896	68
Jas. Scott, Pittendreich	1896	62
Alex. Miller, Melbourne	1896	45
Robt. Smith, farmer, Perth	1896	80
William Whitson, solicitor	1896	69
A. Stevenson, Cookston	1896	—
P. Mitchell, Bridge street	1896	69
P. Mitchell, confectioner	1896	45
D. Prain, teacher	1897	92
Colonel Scott, farmer	1897	51
John Duncan, millwright	1897	61
George Mitchell, ground officer, Edzell	1897	74
Joseph Reid, joiner	1897	78
D. F. Anderson, J.P.	1897	61
John Clark, crofter	1897	67
D. Low, waste merchant	1897	65
J. B. Hodge, clothier	1897	40
A. Morrison, saddler	1897	61
D. Steele, Star hotel	1897	53
Lieut.-Col. The Honble. Robt. A. Ramsay	1897	—
W. M. Mustard	1897	78
Charles Low	1898	80
Robert G. Mowat	1898	84
J. S. Grant, dentist	1898	73
William Thom	1898	60
James Bearn	1898	81
R. L. Mustard	1898	74
James Reid	1898	—
David Cargill	1898	80
Alex. Reid, farmer	1899	50
Walter Ogilvy, farmer	1899	95
Alex. Mitchell, D.D.	1899	76
Wm. Reid, station master	1899	76
A. Simpson, coachbuilder	1899	76
Rev. James Mackay	1899	—
Arthur Capel Carnegy Arbuthnott	1899	76
David Joe	1899	63
Alex. Bell, farmer	1899	45
Wm. Don, merchant	1899	—
A. K. Strachan, tailor	1899	63
John Don, bank agent	1899	—
Geo. Anderson, auctioneer	1899	56
Alex. Crocket, builder	1899	62
D. G. C. Scott, farmer	1899	62
W. O'Neill	1900	76
Jonathan Cooper, gamedlr.	1900	84
Jas. Black, Auchlishie	1900	73
D. Edwards, shoemaker	1900	—
Al. Thomson, S.S.C.	1900	60
D. Yule	1900	91

	Died	Age
John Baxter, builder	1900	70
D. M. Ford, draper	1900	71
John Henry, S.S.C.	1900	83
John S. Bisset	1900	52
John Denholm, Kinnaird	1900	57
John S. Smith	1900	56
Wm. Anderson	1900	76
Mrs Mitchell	1900	102
"Miss Jessie" Alexander	1900	82
Rev. J. A. Clark	1900	41
Hon. D. Carnegie	1900	30
Robt. Lamb	1900	72
Jas. Thomson	1901	71
Walter Bruce	1901	70
Colonel Guthrie	1901	73
Thos. Ferguson	1901	86
Robt. Black	1901	58
James Smith, farmer	1901	64
H. Edwards, hallkeeper	1901	73
J. Smart, manufacturer	1901	85
Alex. Fraser	1902	77
Wm. Bruce, joiner	1902	75
Rev. George Monro, M.A.	1902	80
James Milne Grubb	1902	63
John Oswald	1902	75
Alex. Coutts, F.E.I.S.	1902	67
James M. Bain	1902	48
D. B. Mackie	1902	41
Rev. J. L. Thomson, M.A., B.D.	1902	55
Alex. Carnegie, D.L., J.P.	1902	58
D. F. Scott	1902	38
W. Carnegie, Coul	1902	70
Alex. Murray, Montreal	1902	65
Jas. Brodie	1902	48
Jas. Stevenson, Town Chamberlain	1903	57
John Innes, farmer	1903	84
W. M. Vallentine, banker	1903	56
Alex. Durie, accountant	1903	28
John Buchanan, teacher	1903	38
Rev. J. D. Don, S. Africa	1903	69
John Bruce, painter	1903	56
Ramsay Kidd	1903	76
Robt. Mather, solicitor	1903	83
James Kidd	1903	77

Professions and Trades Directory

NOTE.—The Publishers have made every endeavour to ensure correctness in this List. Omissions or inaccuracies on being pointed out will be corrected in next year's issue.

Aerated Water Manufacturer.

Lamb, David, 32 City road

Architects.

Fettis, William, 31 St. David street
Galloway, D. W., 2 Market st.

Auctioneers.

Barrie, James, Clerk street
Farmers' Mart Co. (Ltd.),
Milne, John, 2 Market street
Mitchell. J., 2 Market street

Bakers.

Aitken Brothers, Montrose street
Belford, Alex., 28 High street
Belford, John, Market street
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society (Limited), Montrose street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association (Limited), Witchden road
Cook, J., Montrose street
Fleming, John, 112 High street
Gellatly, J., 45 High street
Gellatly, J. (pastry), St. David st.
MacGlashan, G. & Son, 31 High street
Ritchie, James, 26 Montrose street

Bicycle Hirers and Dealers.

Duncan, John, St Mary st.
Fawns, T. W., St. David street
Milne, A., & Son, Panmure street
Sandeman, Allan, Montrose street
Wilson, J., Montrose street

Billposter.

Henderson, J., Market street

Blacksmiths.

Bisset & Douglas, 48 City road
Davidson, Alexander, River street
Oswald, John, Damacre road
Sherret, D., 6 Clerk street

Bleachers.

East Mill Company, Limited
Inch Bleaching Company

Booksellers and Stationers.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Alexander, William, St. David street
Anderson, Norman, High street
Batchelor, J. T., Swan street
Robertson, D. B., Montrose st.

Boot and Shoemakers.

Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, 36 High street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
Brechin, M. A., 5 Church street
Clark, John, 17 High street
Collie, John, 36 Market street
Cooper, J., 11 Bridge street
Davidson, W., South Port
Duncan, John, 35 Montrose street
Findlay, J., High street
Gair, W. J., Market street
Jenkins, Jas., 6 Swan street
Kidd, Ramsay, High street
Mitchell, George, 12 High street
Robertson, D., Damacre road
Sanderson, J., River street

Brewer.

Ireland, Thomas, North Port

Bricklayers.

Duncan, J. & C., Bridge street

Brokers.

Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
Falconer, J., School lane
Meldrum, J. B., City road
Whitlaw, David, High street

Builders & Quarrymasters.

Baxter, John, Park road
Crabb, David, Ogilvie's Park
Crockett, Alex., Montrose street
Duncan, J. & C., Bridge street
Dures, James, Damacre road
Smart, David, 36 Bridge street
Tosh, Jas., City road

Butchers.

Brechin United and Equitable Co-Operative Beef Stores, 33 Montrose street and 42 High street
Crocket, W., Church street and Montrose street
Gardyne, John, 53 Montrose street
McGregor, Alex., High street
Reid & Barrie, 58 High street
Do. Market street
Reid, Mrs. J., 5 High street
Strachan, J., 16 High street

Carters.

Brown, James, Railway station
Scott, Jas., & Son, Bank street
Wordie & Co., Railway Station

Chimney Sweeps.

Falconer, J.,& Son, School lane.
Smith, A., River street

China and Glass Dealers.

Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, High street
Burns, Mrs., 27 River street
Hutton, Alex., High street
Smith, John, High street
Whitlaw, David, High street

Coach Builders.

Black & Son, Clerk street
M'Gregor, J., City road

Coal Merchants.

Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, Railway station
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, Railway station
Muir, Son, & Paton, Rly. station
Scott, James, & Son, Bank street

Confectioners.

Belford, Alex., 28 High street
Belford, J., Market street
Belford, J. S., 54 High street
Brown, Bella, Montrose street
Fairweather, Miss, High street
Finnie, Miss, Church street
Fleming, John, 112 High street
Gellatly, J., 45 High street
Gellatly, James, 24 St. David street
Hosea, Miss, City Road
Johnston, Miss, Montrose street
Knowles, J., Union street
Laurie, Mrs, High street
Laurie, A., St. Mary street
McGlashan, G., & Son, High street
M'Kelvie, Mrs., St. Ninian's place
Peterkin, J., 9 High street
Sherrit, Mrs, Union street
Tosh, Miss, Market street
Wyllie, J., Bridge street

Corn Merchant.

Milne, George, Swan street

Cowfeeders and Dairymen.

Eggo, Misses, Park road
Finnie, Mrs., Latch road
Rattray, J., Newington lane
Robertson, Jas., Mount pleasant
Todd, D., Montrose street
Williamson, G., Newington lane

Dentists.

Fenwick, D., High street
MacDuff, W. S., Southesk street
Spence, David, Swan street

Distillers.

Guthrie, Martin, & Co., Limited, North Port
Glencadam Distillery Company

Drapers.

Beaton, M., The Corner
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St. David street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
Christie, James, 3 High street
Dakers, David, High street
Ford, J. & W., 24 High street

Gardyne, J., 14 Market street
Hendry & Gardiner, St David street
Hillocks, Mrs., Montrose street
Jamie & Mitchell, Misses, Swan st
Jamieson, J, & Co, High street
Lindsay, J. S., 20 High street
Miller, Misses, St David street
Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
Mitchell, Miss, High street
M'Kenzie, Jas., 14 High street
Morgan, Robert, 15 High street
Paterson, D., High street
Robertson, J. C., High street
Small, M. & J., Market street

Dressmakers, Milliners, &c.

*Those marked * are Milliners only.*

Adamson, Miss, Bank street
*Alexander, Miss, 33 St. David st.
Anderson, Miss, Park Road
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St David street
Bruce, Miss, High street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street
Cowie, Miss, High street
Drummie, Miss, Union street
Edwards, Misses, Bridge street
Edwards, Misses, Argyll street
Fraser, Miss, Damacre Road
Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
Gray, Miss, Castle street
Grimm, Miss, 27 Southesk street
Grubb, Mrs., Market street
Hampton, Miss, River street
Hendry & Gardiner, St David street
Herschell, Miss, 34 High street
Hillocks, Misses, Montrose street
Houston, Miss M. G., Ann terrace
Kay, Miss, Damacre Road
Lakie, Misses, St. Ninian's place
Ley, Miss, High street
Mather, Miss, Castle street
Mitchell Brothers, 20 Swan street
Mitchell, Mrs. D., River street
Mitchell, Miss, St. Mary street
Morgan, Robert, 15 High street
Morrison, Mrs., 60 High street
Nicoll, Miss B., Clerk street
Nicoll, Misses, River street
Nicoll Miss, 68 Market street
Ogg, Miss, High street
Small, Miss, 72 Market street
*Smart, Miss, 93 High street
Smith, Misses, 19 Southesk street
Sutherland, Miss, 10 High street
Willocks, Misses, 35 High street
Wyllie, Mrs., Vane's Park
Young, Miss, 13 Clerk street
Young, Miss, 44 City Road

Druggists.

Ferrier, W. M., 4 St. David st.
Hutton, J., 8 High street
Lamont, William, High street

Dyer.

Britcher, James, 20 Market street

Electricians.

Angus Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd., Granary Road
Ferguson, J. H. & Carver. Martin's lane

Fish Dealers.

Cooper, J., High street
Findlay, Miss, Market street
McGregor, Alex., High street

Fishing Tackle Makers.

Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
Murray, David, Jun., St. David st.
Steel, W., Church street

Flax Spinners.

The East Mill Company, Limited

Fruit Merchants and Greengrocers.

Brown, Bella, Montrose street
Duncan, James, Banks
Knowles, D. C., 8 Market street
Mitchell & Son, Swan street
Oswald, Robt., High Street
Scott, J. G., High st and Panmure st
Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High st

Furniture Dealers.

Barrie, Jas., Clerk street
Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane

Davidson, Wm., St. Andrew st.
Equitable Co-operative Society
Smith, D., River street
Smith, Joseph, Montrose street

Game Dealers.

Black, Mrs., High street
Cooper, Jas., 77 High street
Findlay, Miss, Market st.

Gardeners (Jobbing).

Black, P., City nursery
Johnston, James, High street
King, John, Bother's Close
Scott, James, Montrose street

Gardeners (Market).

Black, P., City nursery
Duncan, James, Banks
Low, George, Banks

General Dealers.

Barrie, J., Clerk st and 7 Bridge st
Sharples, Joseph, 28 Bridge street
Smith, D., River street

General Jobber.

Dunn, John M., Montrose street

Grocers (not Licensed).

Anderson, J. (Wholesale), 69 Market street
Barron, Mrs., Damacre road
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited — River street; Montrose street; 1 St. David street; 71 High street; Southesk street. Office, 73 High street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited — South Port; 9 St. David street; River street; and 1 Witchden road. Office—Witchden road
Dunn, Mrs., 2 St. Mary street
Fraser, David, Montrose street
Collie, John, Market street
Grieve, A., Church street
Hampton, W., 126 Montrose st
Hill, Jane, River street
Kinnear, M. C., 26 Market street
Laing, J., 141 Montrose street
Low, W., & Co., High street
Mackie, Mrs, City Road
Milne, B. S., Montrose street
M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
Neish, Mrs., Market street
Ogilvie, Grant, 19 Market street
Robertson, Wm., Montrose street
Paterson, Wm., Bridge street
Sherrit, Mrs., Union street
Small, M. & J., 70 Market street
Smith, David, River street.
Smith, David, jun., Montrose street
Soutter, Mrs. James, 64 High street
Stewart, Mrs., Montrose street
Whitelaw, Miss, High street
Young, Wm., 11 City road

Grocers (Licensed).

Cairncross, W. H., 39 St David street
Fyffe, W., Market street
Hampton, R., 1 High street
Hutchison, S., 38 Union street
Knowles, D. C., 8 Market street
McMann, John, 100 High street
Matthew, William, 44 High street
Meiklejohn, H., 11 Market street
Mitchell, C., & Son, Swan street
Oswald, Robt., 4 High street
Petrie, John, River street
Reoch, Walter, Montrose street
Robertson, Thos., 55 High street
Scott, John G., 27 High street
Shaw, J., 17 Union street
Smart, William N., 69 High street
Thomson, Mrs., 159 Montrose street
Wishart, David, 17 City road

Gunsmiths.

Murray, David, Jun., St. David st.
Steel, Wm., Church street

Hairdressers.

Clift, Alexander, 40 St. David street
Grant, A., St. David street
Sinclair, J., Montrose street and Union street
Smith, J., 55 and 103 High street
Spence, David, 8 Swan street and Edzell

Hatters.

Beaton, M., The Corner
Birse, Mrs., 18 Swan street
Taylor, David, 89 High street
M'Kenzie, J., High street

Horsehirers.

Balharry, W., Brown Horse hotel stables, Clerk street
Knowles, C., Crown hotel and Cross Guns stables
Manson, Wm., & Son, Commercial stables, and Edzell

Hotels.

Balharry, W., Brown Horse Hotel, Market street and Clerk street
Bruce, Miss (Temperance Hotel)
Hood, Chas., Trinity Village
Jolly, Miss, Jolly's Hotel, Clerk st
Knowles, Miss, Crown Hotel, St. David street
Lyon, James, Star Hotel, Southesk street
Pirie, Alexander, Commercial Hotel, Clerk street
Reid, A., Dalhousie Hotel, Market street

Ice Cream Merchant.

Silicani, P., High street

Innkeepers, &c.

Bolag, Ltd., Church street
Christie, Walter C., Red Lion Tavern, Montrose street
Callan, James, City Royal Tavern, City road
Ireland, Thomas, (Porter and Ale), North port
M'Arthur, Mrs., North Port Tavern, Gallowhill
Mitchell, Miss, (Porter and Ale), 46 High street
Findlay, H., 73 Montrose street
Ower, R., Exchange Inn, 10 Church street
Pollock, Peter, Bridge End Bar, River street
Richards, Ben., West End Bar, 44 St. David street
Stewart, Alex., The Eagle Inn, 105 High street
Smart, G. (Porter and Ale), Park road
Smith, Robt., South Port Bar
Stevenson, Mrs., Railway Tavern, 7 Damacre road

Inspector of Weights and Measures.

Murray, D., St. David street

Insurance and other Agents.

Anderson, C. & W., St. Mary street —for Caledonian Insurance Coy. (Fire); Scottish Widows' Fund; and Phœnix Fire Insurance Coy.
BLACK & JOHNSTON, High st.—Advertising Agents and Agents for American, Anchor, Dominion, White Star Lines for America; Union-Castle Line for South Africa; Orient Line for Australia and New Zealand; P. & O. Line; New Zealand Shipping Coy.; Shaw, Savill, & Coy., &c.
Black, J., Clydesdale Bank—for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company
Brechin Equitable Co-operative Society—for Co-operative Insurance Society
Brown, J., Railway Station—Carting Agent to N. B. Railway Co.
Burnett, William, Montrose street—for the Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society
Campbell, Andrew, Market street—for the Caledonian Fire and Life Insurance Coy., and Century Insurance Coy.
Stirling, J., Park Road—for Prudential Assurance Coy.
Clift, Aexander, St. David street—for Singers' Sewing Machines
Craig, James, Swan street—for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Coy., and the National Guarantee Association, Limited.
Cumming, Gregor, St. David treet—for the Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Life Association of Scotland, London & North British Plate Glass Assurance Company, Scottish Employers' Liability and Accident Assurance Coy., and Allan and State Line Coy.
Don, James, St. David st.—for the Sun Fire Insurance Coy., and City of Glasgow Life Assurance Coy.
Elliot, Robert—for Caledonian Railway Coy.
Esplin, W.. 67 Montrose St.,—for Singers' Sewing Machines.

Ferguson & Hood, Swan street—for the Bradbury Sewing Machines, Singers' Bicycles, etc.
Fettis, William, St. David street—for the Lancashire Fire and Life Insurance Company
Ford, J. & W., 24 High street—for Stevenson Bros., Dyers & Cleaners, Dundee, and Empress Laundry, Dundee
Pirie, J., Goods Station—for the N. B. Railway Company
Gordon & Lamb, Swan street—for the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company
Guthrie, David, & Sons, Swan street—for the Northern Assurance Co. (Fire and Life), and Scottish Provident (Life)
Guthrie, James, Swan street—for the Scottish Temperance (Life), Royal Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire); Caledonian Insurance Coy. (Life and Fire); London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company
Mackay, Henry, 46 Montrose street—Royal Fire Insurance Co.
Milne, George, Swan street—for the Blaydon Manure Company
Scott, James, Panmure street—for Scottish Amicable, Economic, United Temperance, and General Life; Caledonian Fire Insurance Coy.; Cunard Steam Ship Coy.
Shiell, D. G., St. David street—for the Scottish Equitable Mutual Life Assurance Co.
Shiell & Don, St. David street—for the Scottish Union and National Fire Insurance Co.; Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society; and Accident Assurance Company
Small, M. & J., 70 Market street—for Pullar & Sons, Dyers, Perth
Todd, David, Black Bull close—for Patent Heddles
Shepherd, Wm., Clerk street—for the Scottish Accident Insurance Co.; Equitable Fire Insurance Co.; Equitable Guarantee and Accident Co.; Standard Life Assurance Co.; The Insurance Company of Scotland; and Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company
Watt, W. Watson, 5 Union st.—for the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Coy.; Law Union and Crown Insurance Coy.; The Commercial Union Fire and Life Insurance Coy.; The Preferred Accident Insurance Coy. of New York; The Century Insurance Coy. Ltd., for Sickness, Accident, and Life, &c., &c.; The Provident Bank of Scotland, Ltd.; also House and Shipping Agent.
Watt, William, & Son, 5 Union street—for the Royal Insurance Coy.; Scottish Plate Glass Insurance Coy.; West of Scotland Glass Insurance Coy.; The Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation; Vulcan Boiler Insurance Coy., Ltd.; Northern Assurance Coy.; also House Agents
Will & Philip, Panmure street.—for North British and Mercantile Insurance Coy.; Royal Insurance Coy.; and English and Scottish Law Insurance Association
Wordie & Co. Railway station—Carting Agents to Caledonian Railway Company

Iron Founders.

More & Dargie, Montrose street

Ironmongers.

Ferguson & Hood, Swan street
Napier, William, 21 High st.
Kinnear, Robert, 104 High street
Smith, John, St. David street

Joiners and Cabinetmakers.

Black, William, & Son, 20 Clerk st.
Bruce, R. J., & J., Southesk street
Barrie, J. Clerk street
Christie & Cameron, 12 Clerk street
Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane
Davidson, Wm., 2 St. Andrew st.
Dures, James, Jun., Damacre road
Jamieson & Caird, 44 Union street
Ogilvie, George, 58 Montrose street
Watt, Wm., & Son, Union street

Local Publications.

Brechin Almanac & Directory (*The*), price 1d.—Published 1st Jany. by Black & Johnston, High st.

Brechin Advertiser (*The*), price 1d.—Published every Tuesday morning by D. H. Edwards, Black Bull close

Edwards' Brechin Almanac & Handbook, price 1d.—Published in December by D. H. Edwards, Black Bull close

Brechin Directory (*The*), price 1d.—Published in December by Geo. Cumming, 30 Panmure st.

Manufacturers (Power-Loom).

Duke, D. & R., Den Burn Works
Lamb & Scott, Ltd., Caldhame Works
Smart, J. & J., Valley Works

Manufacturer (Hand-Loom).

Dakers, David, 92 High street

Manure Merchants.

Brechin Agricultural & Trading Co., Ltd., Park road
Milne, George, Swan street

Medical Practitioners.

Adam, T. B., 37 Church strcet
Anderson, John, Park road
Jamieson, J. G. S., Westwood
Leishman, Thomas, Castle street
Myles, Thomas P., 1 Castle street
Sinclair, N., Balgownie
Landsborough, J.

Monumental Masons.

Baxter, John, Park road
Davidson, Chas., Southesk street

Musicsellers

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Michie, J., Panmure street

Music Teachers.

Brown, John, Brae Head
Crabb, Miss, Clerk street
Hollingworth, J. & H., Panmure st.
Mann, Alfred, Argyle street
Lindsay, Wm., Edzell
Murray, J. C., Church street
Ross, Miss, Temperance Hotel
Taggart, J., Panmure street

News Agents.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Alexander, William, St. David street
Anderson, Norman, 103 High street
Batchelor, J. T., Swan street
Bell, John, High street
Robertson, D. B., Montrose street

Newspaper Reporters.

Hendry, J. C., River street—for *Dundee Advertiser* and *People's Journal*

Napier, George, 16 Damacre road, for *Aberdeen Journal*

Watt, W. W., 5 Union street,—for *Daily Mail*, *Glasgow Herald* and *Aberdeen Free Press*

Cumming, G., Panmure st.—*Dundee Courier* and *Weekly News*, and *Scotsman*.

Painters.

Aikenhead & Young, Montrose st
Bruce, Wm., Southesk street
Hutcheon, David, Swan street
M'Intosh, D., Market st
Middleton, J. C., 12 Market street
Nichol, William, 27 St. David street

Paper Makers.

Guthrie, Craig, Peter, & Co., Ltd., Brechin Paper Mills

Photographers.

Forrest, George, Damacre Road
Milne, A. C., Southesk street
Silver, J., Latch road
Steele, J., Bank street

Plasterers.

Farquharson, G., Chanonry wynd
Gibson, James, Clerk street
Thomson, C., Panmure street

Plumbers and Gasfitters.

Cuthbert, George, Summerbank lane and Union street
Ferguson, J. H., & Carver, Martin's lane
Kinnear, Jas., & Son, 27 Market st.
Kinnear, Robert, High street
Middleton, C., & Son, 39 Market st.

Potato Merchants.

Allison, John, City road
Barrie, Jas., 7 Bridge street
Burnett, Wm., Montrose street
Clark, James, River street
Duncan, J., Banks
Farquharson, F., Bridge street
Gourlay, J., Market street
Laing, James, 141 Montrose st.
Smith, David, River street
Smith, David, jun., Montrose street
Young, W., City road

Printers.

BLACK & JOHNSTON, 40 High st.
Alexander, W. & D., 41 High street
Cumming, George, 30 Panmure st.
Edwards, D. H., *Brechin Advertiser* office

Rag Dealers.

Addison, John, River street
Burns, Mrs, 27 River street
Meldrum, J. B., City road
Stewart, Wm., Bridge street
Whitlaw, David, High street

Reedmaker

Todd, David, Black Bull close

Refreshment Rooms.

Bruce, Miss, St. David street
Fairweather, Miss, High street
Finnie, J., St. Ninian's place
Gellatly, Jas., St. David street
Laing, Mrs., Montrose street
MacGlashan, G., High street
Milne, B. S., Montrose street
Mitchell, Miss, 46 High street
M'Kelvie, Mrs., St. Ninian's place
Nairn, W., Union street
Sherrit, Mrs., Union street
Smart, G., Park road
Wyllie, Mrs., South Port

Ropespinners.

Finlay, R. & A., Montrose street

Saddlers.

Braid, H., & Co., Panmure street
Davidson, J., 19 St. David street
Dalgity, R. C., 34 St. David street

Seedsmen & Nurserymen.

Dickson & Turnbull, St. David street
Henderson & Sons, Den nursery
Small, David, 20 Swan street

Servants' Registry Offices

Finnie, Miss, Church street
Gibb, Miss, 59 High street
Gardyne, Mrs., 14 Market street
Herschell, Miss, High street
Mitchell, Miss, High street
M'Laren, Mrs., St. James' place
Whitelaw, Miss, High street

Sheriff-Officers.

Watt, W. W., 5 Union street
Watt, P. Watson, 5 Union street

Slaters.

Davidson, John, Southesk street
Fraser, Wm., City road
Scott, James, & Son, 48 Market st.

Solicitors.

Aird, J. L., Panmure street
Anderson, C. & W., St. Mary street
Archibald, Wm. M., Swan street
Black, John, Panmure street
Craig, James, Swan street
Guthrie, T. Maule, Royal Bank
Scott, James, Panmure street
Shiell & Don, 14 St. David street
Shiell, D. G., 14 St. David street
Will & Philip, 16 Panmure st.

Tailors and Clothiers.

Beaton, M., The Corner
Birse, Mrs. John, 14 Swan street
Bowman, A., 26 St. David street
Brechin Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited, St. David street
Brechin United Co-Operative Association, Limited, High street

Eaton, Charles, Montrose street
Hampton, Alex., 21 Montrose street
Hodge, Son & Duncan, 4 Swan st.
Jamieson, J., & Co., 20 High st.
Keith, Wm., Market street
Robertson, J., High Street
Smart, D. K., St. David street
Smith, James. 95 High street
Taylor, David, 89 High street
Wyllie, D., Montrose st

Tanner.

Wood, Alexander, 16 River street

Tea Merchants.

Anderson, John, 69 Market st.
Hutton, G., High street
Laing, Mrs., Montrose street.
London and Newcastle Tea Coy., 87 High street
Mitchell, C., 78 Market street
Mitchell, Miss, High street

Tinsmiths.

Ferguson &Hood, Swan street
Kinnear, Robert, 104 High street

Tobacconists.

Bell, J., High street
Duncan, Miss, Panmure street
Herschell, Miss, 32 High street
Hutton, Miss, High street
Grant, A., St. David street
More, M., Montrose street
Pringle, A., Market street
Smith, John, High street
Spence, D., & Son, 8 Swan street
Stewart, A., St. Ninian's place
Stratton, G., 39 High street
Walker, William, 11 High street

Upholsterers.

Barrie, Jas., Clerk street
Black, W. & Son, 20 Clerk st.
Bruce, R. J., & J., Bank street
Christie & Cameron, 12 Clerk street
Cooper, D., Maisondieu lane
Davidson, W., 2 St. Andrew st.

Veterinary Surgeons.

Jack, D. S., St. David street
McLaren, L., 50 City road

Watchmakers & Jewellers.

Duncan, J., 4 St. James' place
Guthrie, G., 18 Swan street
Hutchison, John, Union street
Mitchell, John, 20 High street
Moir, George, 36 St. David street
Sharples, A., Bridge street

General Directory.

TOWN COUNCIL.

T. M. Guthrie, Provost and Chief Magistrate.
M. Beaton, Senior Bailie ; D. Dakers, Junior Bailie.
John S. Baxter, Dean of Guild ; W. Macarthur Archibald, Treasurer ;
A. R. Maclean Murray, Hospital-Master.

Councillors—G. Morris Forrest, James Laing, G. Henderson, Alex. M'Leod, R. W. Duke, Thomas Moir.

Committees.

Finance—The whole Council, Treasurer Archibald, Convener.

Burgh Property and Charters—Provost Guthrie, Bailies Beaton and Dakers, Treasurer Archibald, Councillors Hampton and Laing.

Model Lodging House– Councillor Henderson.

Washing House and Baths—Councillor Laing.

Parliamentary Bills—Councillor Moir, Provost Guthrie, Hospital-Master Murray, Councillors Forrest, Laing, M'Leod, and Henderson.

City Hall—Treasurer Archibald, Provost Guthrie, Councillors Forrest, Henderson, Duke, and Moir.

Jubilee Park and Skating Pond—Councillor M'Leod, Provost Guthrie, Bailie Beaton, Treasurer Archibald, Councillors Hampton, and Duke.

Water—Bailie Beaton, Provost Guthrie, Bailie Dakers, Councillors Forrest, Hampton, Laing, and M'Leod.

Sanitary and Cleansing—Councillor Henderson, Provost Guthrie, Bailie Beaton, Dean of Guild Baxter, Councillors Forrest, Laing, and Moir.

Watching, Lighting, and Fire Engine—Bailie Dakers, Provost Guthrie, Hospital-Master Murray, Councillors Hampton, Henderson, and Duke.

Pavings, Roads, and Improvements—Dean of Guild Baxter, Provost Guthrie, Bailie Dakers, Hospital-Master Murray, Councillors Hampton, M'Leod, and Moir.

Sewage Farm—Councillor Forrest, Provost Guthrie, Dean of Guild Baxter, Treasurer Archibald, Councillors Laing, Duke, and Moir.

Sale of Food and Drugs—Hospital-Master Murray, Provost Guthrie, Councillors Laing, Henderson, M'Leod, and Moir.

Special Electric Light—Provost Guthrie, Bailie Dakers, Treasurer Archibald, Councillor Forrest.

Dean of Guild Court—Dean of Guild Baxter, Bailies Beaton and Dakers, Councillors Hampton and M'Leod.

Representative to Dundee Prison Committee—Bailie Beaton.

Representative to District Lunacy Board—Bailie Dakers.

Representatives to the County of Forfar Licensing Appeal Court—Provost Guthrie and Bailie Beaton.

(First named on each acts as Convener).

Joint Diseases Hospital Committee.

From Burgh Local Authority—Provost Guthrie, Bailie Beaton, and Treasurer Archibald.

From the County Local Authority—Messrs. Wm. Smith, and John Cowie.

Common Good Funds of the Burgh.

Estimated Funds at 15th May 1903	£47,250	6	2
Debts and Obligations	21,520	4	10
Surplus at 15th May	£25,730	1	4
Revenue for the year 1902-1903 was	£2,432	6	4½
Expenditure for do. was	2,526	10	0½
Deficit at 15th May	£94	3	8

PROPERTY AND FUNDS HELD IN TRUST FOR EDUCATION.

Black's Bequest, for Bursaries for young women. Property at Little Brechin, yielding yearly rental of £10.

Dakers' Bursary, for young men. Property at Poet's Lane, of the yearly rental of about £22. These two were founded by the late Mr. D. D. Black, Town Clerk.

Chalmers-Jervise Bequest, for two scholarships for a boy and a girl. Capital sum of £740, yielding about £20 yearly.

Fife Mortification—Yearly, £1, 7s. 9d.

Linton Medal Bequest, for providing Medal for Latin Classes in the Grammar School. Amount, £47, 17s. 6d.; yearly value, £2.

Mortification for Burgh Teacher—£600; yearly value, now paid to School Board, £30.

Endowment for Rector of Grammar School—Value, £177, 15s.; yearly, £8, 17s. 9d.

The above mentioned Bursaries are in the presentation of the Council.

HOSPITAL FUNDS.

These are valued at £1725, 1s. 6d., and during 1902-1903 yielded	£59	16	11
And the payments to 19 pensioners on the Fund, and expenses amount to	52	7	10
Leaving a Surplus for the period	£7	9	1

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Sum presented to the town by an Anonymous Donor for the Endowment of the Public Free Library	£2000	0	0

Mr. R. M'Lellan, Chairman; William Manning, Clerk and Librarian.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

From the Council—Provost Guthrie, Bailie Beaton, Treasurer Archibald, Hospital-Master Murray, and Councillors Laing, Forrest, Moir, and Duke. *From the Electors*—Rev. Robert Paisley, Rev. D. M. Morgan, and Messrs. David Todd, J. H. Lamb, James Scott, Robert M'Lellan, Allan Reid, and Jas. Belford.

BEQUESTS FOR BEHALF OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF BRECHIN (Not in Receipt of Parochial Relief).

Gardner Bequest, by the late Rev. Alexander Gardner, of the Cathedral Church—Capital sum, £1000; yearly value, about £31. Magistrates of Brechin, Trustees.

Black Bequest, by the late Alex. Black, of the firm of Black & Johnston, Booksellers—Capital sum, £1000; yearly value, about £30. Kirk-Session of Brechin, Trustees.

Duke Bequest, by the late Miss Duke of Esk Park—Capital sum, £500.

BURGH PUBLIC OFFICIALS.

Town Clerk, James Craig; Police Clerk, James Scott; Chief Constable, Sanitary Inspector, &c., David Smart; Inspector of Markets, L. M'Laren, V.S.; Inspector of Works and Water, William Eggie; Police Treasurer, Collector, and Town Chamberlain, Ed. W. Mowat; Town Officer, Drummer, Collector of Petty Customs, &c., John Stewart; Public Steelyard, St. Ninian's Place, John Hardie, Weigher; Inspector of Weights and Measures, David Murray; Auditor of Burgh Accounts, Hall C. Chiene, C.A., Edinburgh.

POLICE COURT.

Ordinary Court held in the Burgh Court-Room every Wednesday, when necessary, at 10 o'clock, and oftener when there is business. Judges, the Provost and Magistrates; Procurator-Fiscal, David Smart; Assessor, James Scott.

DEAN OF GUILD COURT.

Meets in the Burgh Court-Room every alternate Monday at 10 o'clock.

BURGH LICENSING COURT.

For the granting and renewal of Hotel, Public House, and Grocers' Certificates. Held on the second Tuesday of April and third Tuesday of October within the Burgh Court-Room. Judges, the Provost and Magistrates; Assessor, James Craig.

JUSTICE OF PEACE SMALL DEBT COURT.

Held in the Burgh Court-Room on the first Wednesday of each month at 12 o'clock noon. Clerk-Depute, Alexander Philip; Procurator-Fiscal, William Anderson.

SHERIFF SMALL DEBT COURT.

Held in the Burgh Court-Room on the third Tuesdays of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Clerk-Depute, Alex. Philip.

FIRE ENGINE.

Engine House, Southesk Street. Keys at Police Station, Bank Street; Captain, William Eggie.

STAMP AND TAX OFFICE.

William Johnston, Sub-Distributor and Sub-Collector of Taxes, 40 High Street.

INLAND REVENUE.

Excise Office—Gallowhill—J. Magowan, B.A., Supervisor. Glencadam Distillery, W. A. Boulton, Officer, 1st Class; J. Kirk, Officer, 2nd Class Station. North Port Distillery, George Douglas, Officer, 1st Class.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

President, Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, M.P.; Vice-President, Robert Duke; Secretary and Treasurer, R. M'Lellan.

LOCAL COLPORTAGE SOCIETY.

President, R. Duke; Treasurer, Provost Guthrie, Secretary, Mrs. Shaw Adamson, Careston Castle; Wm. Martin, Colporteur.

BRECHIN PARISH COUNCIL.

Chambers, 32 Panmure Street. Robert Allan, Inspector. Office Hours, 10 a.m. till 5 p.m.; Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 1 p.m.

Dr. Leishman, Chairman. Burghal Ward—A. R. Maclean Murray, Teacher; D. Duke, Manufacturer; A. Philip, Solicitor; G. M. Forrest, Photographer; George Henderson, Billposter; J. Laing, Merchant; G. A. Scott, Manufacturer; W. Anderson, Solicitor; D. C. Knowles, Grocer; W. Dalgetty, Collector; Joseph Mitchell, Factory Worker. Landward—James Carnegie, David Bruce, David Hume, A. C. Robertson, and C. Hood.

Law Agent—Mr. J. L. Aird.

Committees.

Almshouse and Relief—Messrs. Duke (Convener); Bruce, Anderson, Hood, Forrest, Henderson, and Dalgetty.

Cemetery—Messrs. Hood, Forrest, Knowles, Murray, Carnegie, Mitchell, and D. Hume (Convener).

Law and Finance—Messrs. Robertson, Knowles, Anderson, Laing, Duke, Hume, and Scott (Convener).

Landward Committee—Mr. J. Carnegie, Chairman; Mr. D. Hume, Representative to District Committee; Robert Allan, Clerk.

REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.

32 Panmure Street. Robert Allan, Registrar ; C. S. O. Mills, Assistant. Hours—11 a.m. till 2 p.m. ; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. ; Mondays, Tuesdays, and Fridays, 6 till 8 p.m.

Notice of a birth requires to be given to the Registrar within twenty-one days after its occurrence ; of a marriage, within three days after its celebration ; of a death, within 7 days after the event, and before the interment. Along with the registration of a birth, the date of the marriage of the parents must be given. Penalty for neglect, £5. Parents and guardians must now have children vaccinated within six months after their birth, and lodge a certificate (which the vaccinator is bound to give) with the Registrar within three days thereafter, stating that vaccination has been successfully performed.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS

BURGH—Poor Rate—As Owner, at 7d. per £ ; as Tenant at 8½d. per £. School Rate—As Owner, at 8d. per £ ; as Tenant, at 9d. per £. Burial Ground—As Owner, ½d. per £ ; as Occupant, ½d. per £. Registration—As Owner, ¼d. per £ ; as Occupier, ¼d. per £.

LANDWARD—Poor Rate—Owners, 7d. per £ ; Tenants, 8½d. per £. School Rate—Owners, 4½d. per £ ; Tenants, 7d. per £. Burial Ground—Owners, ½d. per £ ; Tenants, ½d. per £. Registration—Owners, ¼d. per £ ; Tenants, ¼d. per £.

POLICE AND OTHER ASSESSMENTS.

General Purposes, 9½d. per £ (Library, 1d. per £). Roads and Streets—Owners, 3d. per £ ; Tenants, 3d. per £. Water Supply—Owners, 5d. per £ ; Tenants, 5d. per £. Sewage Works—Owners, 1½d. per £ ; Tenants, 1½d. per £. Valuation and Registration of Voters—Owners, ¼d. per £ ; Tenants, ¼d. per £. Joint Infectious Hospital—Owners, 3d. per £ ; Tenants, 3d. per £.

Office—Municipal Buildings. E. W. Mowat, Treasurer and Collector. Hours of attendance—from 10 a.m. till 1 p.m., and from 6 to 8 evening ; Saturdays, from 10 a.m. till 12 noon.

DISTRICT SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Aldbar	A. C. Robertson
Arrat	Miss Westwood
Careston	H. M. Rodgers
Edzell	Thomas Bennet
Do.	Miss A. Hampton
Farnell	W. S. Lothian
Do.	Miss Sutherland
Fern	J. Miller
Lethnot	Wm. Paterson
Little Brechin	Charles Richard
Lochlee	Sam. Cruickshanks
Logie-Pert	George Porteous
Menmuir	Robert Grimm
Stracathro	James M. Mills
Waterside	Miss I. Black

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Brechin High School—Rector, A. R. Maclean Murray ; Classical Master, James Milne, M.A. ; Mathematical and Science Master, Jas. Taggart, M.A., B.Sc. ; Modern Languages, John McAlley ; Assistants, W. R. Sheriffs, M.A.. Miss M'Gregor, M.A., Miss Mary Glen, Miss Mary P. Ewing, and Miss Mitchell (Preparatory).

Damacre Road and Union Street Schools — Headmaster, Robert M'Lellan ; Assistants, Misses Jane Bruce, M. D. Bartie, L. Gibb, Bessie Mitchell, Jessie Small, Mina Bruce, and Annie Coutts.

Bank Street School—Headmaster, J. D. Ross ; Assistants, Thomas Blythe, M.A., Misses Margaret Carnegie, Jeanie Coutts, M. Main, E. Morrison, Jessie Scott, and L. Stewart.

Tenements School—Headmaster, R. A. Scott, M.A. ; Assistants, Patrick Murray, M.A., Misses Christina Grimm, Maggie Cowie, Jessie Soutar, Kate A. Myles, A. Whitlaw, L. Taylor, and A. B. Mitchell.

Cookery Class and Laundry—Miss Cumming.

Art Master—A. M. S. Richardson.

Assistant Art Master—F. Sangster.

Kindergarten School—St. Andrew's Lane—Misses Sievwright.

BURSARIES.

Smith Brothers' Bursaries—Founded in 1878 by Messrs John Smith and Peter Smith, of Andover, Mass., U.S.A., natives of Brechin. Funds yield about £120 annually. Patrons, Burgh School Board—To be applied for the purpose of enabling the children of persons of limited means, who are receiving their education at the public schools in the burgh and parish of Brechin, to receive higher education at any Secondary School, Normal School, or University, or at any School where higher educatiou is given, approved of by the Patrons. Examinations held in June, and Bursaries awarded in October.

Black Bequest—Town Council, Patrons. Founded by the late Mr D. D. Black, to provide an annual Bursary or Scholarship for assisting any young woman or young women in pursuing her or their studies at any Literary or Scientific Institution or Seminary proper for trade or profession such young woman has in view. Open to young women who for five consecutive years immediately previous to appointment have been resident in any one or more of the following charges, viz. :—Brechin, Lochlee, Lethnot, Navar, Edzell, Stracathro, Menmuir, Fern, Farnell Value of Bursary, about £10. The same young woman may be presented from year to year, but not exceeding five years. Patronage to be exercised as near the 3rd of July as convenient.

Dakers' Bursary—Town Council, Patrons. Also founded by the late Mr D. D. Black. Proceeds to be applied by the Council in providing a Bursary or Scholarship tenable by young men, and the conditions being—1st, That the Bursar must have been for three years at least educated at the Brechin Grammar School ; 2nd, That the Bursary may be applied in assisting him in pursuing his studies at any University, as well as at a Literary or Scientific Institution or Seminary ; and 3rd, That it is not necessary that the Bursar has resided in any particular parish, but only that he is a native of Great Britain. Annual Income, about £26.

Chalmers-Jervise Bequest—Town Council, Patrons. Founded by the late Mr Andrew Jervise for the purpose of providing two Scholarships, each to be tenable for four years by a boy and a girl respectively, whose ages shall not be under 9 nor above 12 last birthday—whether Roman Catholic or any other persuasion—but who shall have been educated at some male or female school within the town or parish of Brechin, the children of deceased parents and widows having a preference—those of parents having an annual income of £75 and upwards being excluded. The election to the scholarship is in every case confined to the boy or girl who shall stand highest for good conduct and scholarship on the joint report of the Teacher and the School Inspector. Annual Income, about £20.

Dall's Bequest—The minister and elders of the West Free Church, Brechin, Endowment Trustees of the late Mr James Dall, authorised to apply income of Trust in assisting to educate young men for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. Parties to have preference—1st, Of the Testator's own kindred ; 2nd, of the name of Dall ; and 3rd, Natives—fathers resident in the parish of Brechin for not less than five years.

Murray Bequest—Trustees authorised by the late Mr Alexander Murray to pay out of the income from his estate such sum as they may deem proper to assist young men, natives of the parish of Brechin, in prosecuting their studies at any of the Colleges of Scotland.

M'Cosh Bursary—Patrons, East Free Church, Brechin. Founded in 1893 by President M'Cosh, of Princetown, for the purpose of assisting any young man of good moral character, connected with the congregation, in prosecuting his studies for the ministry of the Free Church of Scotland. Capital sum, £250.

BRECHIN BRANCH OPERATIVE TAILORS' SOCIETY.

President, R. Gordon ; Treasurer, Joseph Kidd ; Secretary, John Bushnell, Montrose Street.

SCHOOL BOARDS.

Burgh—John Lamb, Chairman. Rev. E. T. Thomson, Messrs George Cumming, Thomas Moir, Wm. Ferguson, James Scott, and Rev. A. D. T. Hutchison ; James Craig, Clerk ; Wm. Anderson, Treasurer ; James Neish, Officer.

Landward—Rev. A. D. T. Hutchison, Chairman ; Patrick Chalmers, Aldbar ; R. V. Cowan, Balbirnie ; William M'Nab, Keithock ; Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle ; Alex. Philip, Clerk and Treasurer.

CEMETERY, &c.

New Cemetery, Southesk Street—Opened 1857. Robert Allan, Treasurer ; James Gray, Keeper.

Kirkyard, Cathedral—A. Philip, Clerk and Treasurer.

Magdalen Chapel, Montrose Road—Interments rare.

BRECHIN VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie ; Hon. Vice-Presidents, Hon. C. M. Ramsay and Right Hon. J. A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P. ; President, Robert Duke ; Vice-Presidents, James Guthrie and James Craig ; Joint Secretaries, Mrs Guthrie, Royal Bank House, and Miss L. Duke, Rosehill ; Treasurer, Mr James Scott.

BRECHIN AMBULANCE CORPS.

First Officer, James Martin ; Surgeons, Dr Adam and Dr Leishman ; Secretary, A. Cooper.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Local Branch—Chairman, Major Duke ; Secretary, W. Watson Watt ; Treasurer, A. Cooper ; Auditor, R. W. Duke.

UNITED OPERATIVE MASON'S ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

Local Branch—President, James Smith ; Treasurer, William Ross ; Secretary, Wm. Chapman.

SCOTTISH WINE, SPIRIT AND BEER TRADE ASSOCIATION.

Local Branch—President, D. C. Knowles ; Vice-President, W. A. Scott ; Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Dall.

GAS-LIGHT COMPANY

Directors—James Guthrie, Chairman ; David Hodgeton, Vice-Chairman ; William Johnston, W. Fettis, James Christie, H. Braid, David Dakers, R. Hampton, D. H. Edwards ; Secretary, John Black, solicitor ; Manager, Collector, and Treasurer, Allan Reid.

SESSION CLERKS

Brechin Parish (Cathedral)—Andrew Robertson, 51 Southesk St. East Parish—R. Oswald, 73 Southesk Street. Gardner Memorial—Rev. Alex. Middleton, Pearse Street.

LOYAL ORDER OF ANCIENT SHEPHERDS

Maisondieu Lodge, 2041—Instituted in 1884. Meets in Masonic Hall on alternate Tuesday evenings at 6.30. A. O'Neil, W.M. ; A. E. Samson, Secretary ; J. McNab, Treasurer; Dr Adam, Medical Officer.

Juvenile Branch—Committee—A. Milne, P. Watson Watt, A. O'Neil ; A. E. Samson, Secretary.

ANCIENT ORDER OF FORESTERS

Court Brechin Castle No. 6950.—Meets in Temperance Hall on alternate Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. R. Milne, C.R. ; J. S. Irvine, Secretary ; H. L. Dewars, Treasurer ; Medical Officers, Drs Leishman and Myles.

Court Careston Castle, No. 6950.—Meets in Y.W.C.A. every alternate Tuesday evening. Jessie Christison, C.R. , Mrs Caution, Treasurer ; Kate Dakers, Secretary.

ANCIENT FREE GARDENERS

Southesk Lodge No. 205.—A. Morrison, W.M. ; J. Terret, Secretary; G. Welsh, Treasurer ; Dr Sinclair, Medical Officer.

CLUBS.

Lawn Tennis.—BRECHIN—Court, Park Road. Hon. President, Ex-Provost Scott; President, Provost Guthrie; Vice-President, G. M. Scott; Secretary, D. Edwards; Treasurer, F. C. Anderson.

Brechin Castle Curling Club.—Patrons, Right Hon. Earl of Dalhousie and Hon. C. M. Ramsay; Patronesses, Countess of Dalhousie, Dowager Countess of Dalhousie, and Hon. Mrs C. M. Ramsay; President, Earl of Dalhousie; Vice-President, Mr John Shiell; representative members, Messrs David Duke and D. G. Shiell; Chaplain, Rev. A. D. Tait Hutchison; Secretary and Treasurer, Ex-Bailie Ferguson; Council, G. Cumming, David Hume, D. Lamb, James Anderson, A. Campbell, and D. Wingate. Skips—Hon. C. M. Ramsay, J. Shiell, G. Cumming, ex-Bailie Ferguson, D. Hume, D. G. Shiell, David Duke, and D. Wingate.

Angling Club.—President, W. Anderson; Vice-President, Bailie Beaton; Treasurer, James Burnett; Secretary, J. Dures. Competitions in April, June, and July.

Bowling Club—President, John Watson; Vice-President, Jas. Scott; Secretary, J. C. Robertson; Treasurer, J. L. Aird; Curators, R. Morgan, D. Small, and A. Campbell.

Golf Clubs—Trinity Club—Captain, W. J. W. Cameron; Vice-Captain, W. Wood; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Law.

Artisan Club—Captain, A. Nairn; Vice-Captain, A. Bruce; Secretary, George Cumming; Treasurer, Alexander Stewart.

Gymnastic Club—President, Ex-Provost Scott; Captain, A. B. Edwards; Instructor, James Neish.

City Club—Mechanics' Institution Buildings. Chairman, R. A. Scott; Secretary and Treasurer, W. M. Archibald; Keeper, Thomas Short. Committee—Messrs. A. Gray, jun., W. Johnston, jun., and A. Campbell.

Liberal Club—Hon. President, Right Hon. John Morley; President, R. Duke; Vice-Presidents, John Lamb, James H. Lamb; James Guthrie, D. Duke, J. S. Baxter; Secretary, Jas. Belford; Treasurer, D. Todd. Committee—Messrs. Jas. Nicoll, James Laing, Jas. Belford, and A. Scott.

Eastern District of Forfarshire Clydesdale Horse Club—President, Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, of Stracathro, M.P.; Vice-President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Arnot, Mains, Edzell.

Unionist Club—Hon. President, Hon. C. M. Ramsay; Hon. Vice-Presidents, The Earl of Southesk, K.T., Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, M.P., John B. Don of Maulesden, Wm. M'Nab of Keithock, Patrick Chalmers of Aldbar, Captain Scott Erskine of Balhall, Captain Dudley Stuart of Lundie, and Mr. F. V. Harper of Dunlappie; Chairman, Provost Annandale; Vice-Chairmen, Ex-Bailie Murray and Colonel Duke; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Fleming.

Brechin Burns Club—Instituted March 1894. Meets in Masonic Hall. Hon.-Presidents, D. H. Edwards and Ex-Provost Scott; President, W. J. W. Cameron; Vice-President, J. S. Baxter; Secretary, W. Johnston, jr.; Treasurer, J. C. Hendry.

New Club—Argyle Street. Ex-Provost Scott, President; J L. Aird, Secretary and Treasurer. Committee—D. Hume, Dr. T. A. Leishman, D. G. Shiell, G. Cumming, and James Smart. Club Keeper, J. Stott.

Cricket Clubs—Brechin—Patrons, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T., Earl of Dalhousie, Hon. C. M. Ramsay, Right Hon. J. A. Campbell, M.P., LL.D., J. B. Don, Esq., J. Carnegy Capel, Esq., and Christopher Wood, Esq.; Hon. President, G. A. Scott; Captain, G. M. Scott; Vice-Captain, A. O'Neil; Secretary, A. O'Neil; Treasurer, J. Caithness; Professional, Sam. Parkes. Ground—Nursery Park. *League Teams*—Wednesday H.H., Templars, Valley Works, and Bridgend.

Football Clubs—Hearts—Captain, J. Creighton; Secretary, A. M. Reid; Treasurer, D. S. Milne. *Harp*—Captain, D. Tavendale; Secretary, R. N. Clift; Treasurer, J. Caithness, *Rovers*—D. Macdonald, Secretary. *Templars*—R. Nicoll, Secretary.

Brechin Quoiting Club—President, John Gordon; Vice-President, James Paton; Treasurer, J. Ferrier; Secretary, W. Napier, Scott Street.

YEARLY SOCIETIES.

The Brechin Benevolent Benefit Yearly Society—Meets in St. David Street on Saturday evenings, at 7 o'clock. President, J. Dures; Vice-President, G. Walker; Treasurer, A. Bowman; Secretary, J. Crabb.

Bridge Street Benefit Yearly Society—Meets at 12 Bridge Street, on Monday evenings, from 6.30 to 8 o'clock. President, W. Ross; Secretary and Treasurer, John Will. Breaks up at end of December.

Montrose Street Deposit and Friendly Yearly Society—Money deposited every Friday evening, from 7 to 8.15 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms, 27 Montrose Street. President, Jas. M'Nab; Treasurer, W. Thomson; Secretary, John Cameron.

South Port Deposit and Friendly Yearly Society—Money deposited every Friday evening, from 7 to 8.15 o'clock, in the Society's Rooms, 12 Bridge Street. President, John Forbes; Vice-President, D. Chapman; Treasurer, John Joe; Secretary, John Sandeman.

The Brechin Building Trades Yearly Society—Meetings at 61 High Street every Friday evening, from 7 to 8.15 o'clock. President, D. Nairn; Vice-President, James Easson; Treasurer, G. Findlay; Secretary, A. Ferrier.

Shoemakers' Deposit Society—President, Alex. Colville; Secretary, John Paterson. Committee—Messrs. Colville and Donald.

CALEDONIAN ORDER OF UNITED ODDFELLOWS.

Catterthun Lodge, No. 29—W.M., Dan. M'Donald; D.M., J. Scott; P.M., J. Mitchell; Treasurer, G. Morrice; Secretary, A. Adam.

UNITED OPERATIVE PLUMBERS' ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.

President, W. Cuthbert; Secretary and Treasurer, D. Kidd.

INCORPORATED TRADES.

Guildry Incorporation—Incorporated 1666. The interest of the invested money of this body is spent in Pensions to decayed Members and Widows of decayed Members. Dean, Wm. B. Watson ; Treasurer and Fiscal, John Duke ; Clerk, W. Anderson. Funds fully £900.

Tailors' Incorporation—Deacon, A. Bowman ; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Hampton ; Councillors—Messrs. Eaton, Jeffray, and Smith.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Reformed in September 1898. Hon. Presidents, Provost Guthrie and D. Duke ; President, Bailie Beaton ; Vice-Presidents, Ex-Provost Annandale and A. R. Maclean Murray ; Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. C. Graham.

CHURCH DEFENCE ASSOCIATION.

President, Right Hon. James A. Campbell, M.P. ; Vice-President, Gregor Cumming ; Joint Secretaries, Robert M'Lellan and Robert Oswald.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 1866. Meets in the Institute, Bank Street. Hon. Presidents, the Right Hon. J. A. Campbell of Stracathro, M.P., and Mr Robert Duke of Bearehill ; President, Mr James Craig ; Vice-President, Mr John S. Baxter ; Secretary, Mr James Bruce ; Treasurer, Mr R. Christison ; Organist, Mr Hood ; Hallkeeper, Mrs Forbes ; Librarian, Mr Oswald.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 1880. Meets in the Association Rooms, Southesk Street. Hon. President, Mrs Don, Maulesden ; President, Mrs D. M. Morgan, U.F. Manse ; Vice-Presidents, Miss Duke, Bearehill, and Mrs Middleton ; Secretary, Mrs Bruce, Park Road ; Assistant Secretary, Miss Neish, Union Street ; Treasurer, Miss J. Laing, Montrose Street ; Librarian, Miss G. Gray ; Organist, Miss Bruce.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

Total Abstinence Society.—President, Mr. Alexander Rankin ; Vice-President, Mr. George Guthrie ; Secretary, Mr. T. B. Graham, 17 Witchden Road ; Treasurer, Mr. W. Watson Watt ; Registrar, Mr. George A. Moir, 36 St. David Street ; Directors, Messrs. David Whitlaw, G. Napier, Duncan Thomson, R. C. Mitchell, Frank Watt, and Wallace Scott.

East U.F. Church Temperance Society.—Rev. Ed. T. Thomson ; Vice-President, James Guthrie ; Secretary and Treasurer, Robt. Christison.

BRECHIN AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

President, J. H. Lamb ; Secretary and Treasurer, G. Cumming.

PUBLIC PARK.

Park Road. Open during Summer months from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. From sunrise to sunset during Winter, and from 1 p.m. on Sabbath.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

South Port Mutual Improvement Society.—Open every Wednesday from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Business Meeting on Thursday evenings at 8 p.m. President, James Dures ; Vice-President, John Will ; Secretary, A. Potter ; Treasurer, A. Robb ; Finance Secretary, P. Lyon ; Hallkeeper, W. Ferrier.

Brechin Literary and Debating Society—President, D. Dundas ; Vice-President, Wm. Dalgetty ; Secretary and Treasurer, D. E. Paterson.

DISTRICT CLERGY LIST.

		ORDAINED.
Rev.	Alexander Anderson, Established Church, Dun	1873
,,	E. B. Cooke, Scotch Episcopal Church, Brechin	1896
,,	J. B. Burnett, Established Church, Aberlemno	1891
,,	T. A. Cameron, Established Church, Farnell	1872
,,	F. Cruickshank, Established Church, Lethnot	1854
,,	John M. Craig, Memus	1886
,,	John Fergusson, LL.D., Established Church, Fern	1860
,,	J. Haggart Clark, U.F. Church, Aberlemno	1901
,,	John Fraser, West U.F. Church, Brechin	1865
,,	Robert Grant, Established Church, Stracathro	1851
,,	J. T. Allan, Maison Dieu U.F. Church, Brechin	1897
,,	Rev. Stoke Liddle, Established Church, Tannadice	1902
,,	Richard Henderson, Established Church, Maryton	1893
,,	Walter W. Coats, Established Church (Cathedral) Brechin	1880
,,	Rev. A. D. Tait Hutchison, Established Church (Cathedral), Brechin	1893
,,	James Landreth, Established Church, Logie-Pert	1883
,,	D. Macmillan, Established Church, Careston	1892
,,	Alexander Mitchell, U. F. Church, Brechin	1880
,,	W. A. Mitchell, U.F. Church, Muirton	1873
,,	A. Monro, U.F. Church, Menmuir	1898
,,	D. M. Morgan, City Road U.F. Church, Brechin	1883
,,	R. Workman Orr, Bank Street U.F. Church, Brechin	1863
,,	Robert Paisley, Established Church (East), Brechin	1883
,,	J. Paul, U.F. Church, Lochlee	1890
,,	W. Presslie, Scotch Episcopal Church, Lochlee	1869
,,	Edmund T. Thomson, East U.F. Church, Brechin	1891
,,	A. L. Robertson, U.F. Church, Logie-Pert	1876
,,	D. S. Ross, Established Church, Edzell	1868
,,	J. Stewart, Established Church, Lochlee	1885
,,	T. C. Sturrock, U.F. Church, Edzell	1891
,,	Alex. H. M'Ilwraith, Established Church, Menmuir	1903
,,	A. Middleton, Gardner Memorial Church, Brechin	1892

LOCAL CARRIERS.

Montrose—W. Smith, Montrose Street — Daily except Thursday
Careston—John Milne, — Friday.

GOOD TEMPLAR LODGES

Ancient City Lodge—Meets in the Temperance Hall, every Monday evening, at 8 o'clock. Lodge Deputy, W. Jaffrey.

Hope of Angus Lodge—Meets in the Temperance Hall, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Lodge Deputy, W. Watson Watt.

Hope of Angus Juvenile Lodge.—Meets in the Temperance Hall, every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. Mrs. P. W. Watt, Supt.

Pride of the Esk, No. 1028.—Meets in Liberal Club Room, on Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Lodge Deputy, G. Whyte.

City's Hope.—Meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. A. Mitchell, Superintendent.

PUBLIC HALLS

City Hall, Swan Street—John Stewart, keeper.
Mechanics' Hall—Thomas Short, keeper.
Temperance Hall, City Road—Jas. Wallace, keeper.
Masonic Hall, Church Street—A. Paton, keeper.
Young Men's Christian Association, Bank Street—Mrs. Forbes, keeper.
Drill Hall, Bank Street—Sergt.-Instructor Graham, keeper.
Parish Church Hall—W. Myles. keeper.
St. Andrew's Episcopal—Mrs. M'Kerron, keeper.
St. Ninian's Hall, Market Street—P. Oswald, keeper.
Maisondieu Hall—Jas. Neish, keeper.

BANK OFFICES

Bank Hours 10 till 3 ; Saturdays, 10 till 12.

British Linen Company, Clerk Street—Geo. Shepherd, agent.
Clydesdale Bank, Panmure Street—John Black, agent.
National Bank of Scotland, St. David Street—J. Shiell and J. Don, agents.
Royal Bank of Scotland, Swan Street—David Guthrie & Sons, agents.
Union Bank of Scotland, Swan Street—J. Lamb & Jas. Craig, agents.
The Provident Bank of Scotland, Ltd.—W. Watson Watt, agent, 5 Union Street.

INSTRUMENTAL BANDS

Brechin City Brass Band—Meets for practice in Band Hall, Park Road, every Monday and Thursday at 8 o'clock p.m. Bandmaster, D. Lamb.

Hollingworth's Quadrille Band—Leader, J. Hollingworth.

Cowieson's Quadrille Band—Leader, S. Cowieson.

Brechin Pipe Band—Pipe-Major, A. M'Rae Fraser.

Highland Reel & Strathspey Society—Meets for practice every Tuesday night, in St. Ninian's Hall. President, W. Smith ; Secretary and Treas. Joseph Mitchell ; Leader, F. Birse.

ORNITHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Hon. President, Wm. Johnston ; President, Thomas Brown ; Vice-President, John Stirling ; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Jaffrey.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

Cathedral Parish Church (First Charge) - Rev. W. W. Coats, B.D.
Do. (Second Charge) Rev. A. D. Tait Hutchison, M.A.
East Parish Church, City Road - - - - Rev. Robert Paisley
Gardner Memorial, Southesk Street - - - Rev. A. Middleton
West U.F. Church, Church Street - - - - Rev. John Fraser
Assistant, Rev. R. P. R Anderson
East U.F. Church, Panmure Street - - - Rev. E. T. Thomson
Bank Street U.F. Church - - - - Rev. R. Workman Orr
City Road do. - - - - - Rev. D. M. Morgan
Maisondieu do. - - - - - Rev. J. T. Allan
Scotch Episcopal Church, Argyll Street - - - Rev. E. B. Cooke
E.U. Church, Southesk Street - - - Rev. Alexander Mitchell
Church of the Holy Trinity (R.C.), St. Andrew Street - - - - - - - Visiting Priest
Salvation Army Barracks, off Swan Street

PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

President, Wm. Shaw Adamson, Esq.. of Careston ; Vice-President, R. W. Duke ; Junior Vice-President, J. M. Dunn ; Secretary. Wm. Lamont ; Treasurer, D. M. Watt ; Curator and Lanternist, R. C. Dalgity.

BRECHIN TRADES COUNCIL

President, James Smith ; Treasurer, Wm. Dalgetty ; Secretary, James Robertson.

EX-PLOUGHMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President, A. Eaddie ; Vice-President, John Christie ; Joint Secretaries and Treasurers, John C. Hendry and John Shand.

MILL AND FACTORY WORKERS' UNION.

President, W. Dalgetty ; Treasurer, J. Easson ; Secretary, G. Napier ; Collector, D. Craig.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

Equitable Co-Operative Society, Limited—President, George Napier ; Secretary, J. A. Udle ; Treasurer, John Soutar ; Manager, Frederick M'Leod. Office—73 High Street. Grocery Branches, 17 River Street, 55 Montrose Street, 71 High Street, 1 St. David Street, and Southesk Street. Shoemaking Department—High Street. Tailoring, Millinery, and Drapery Departments—5 and 7 St. David Street. Fancy Goods—54 Montrose Street. Bakehouse—Montrose Street. Coal Department—Railway Station.

United Co-Operative Association, Limited—President, Charles Laing ; Secretary, D. A. Ferrier ; Treasurer, J. C. Hendry ; Manager, J. Nicoll. Office—Witchden Road. Grocery Branches—South Port, 9 St. David Street, River Street, and Witchden Road. Shoemaking, Tailoring, and Drapery Departments—High Street. Bakehouse—Witchden Road. Coal Depot—Railway Station.

INTERNATIONAL PLOUGHMEN'S SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.

Brechin Branch—President, John Irons; Secretary, Charles Strachan; Treasurer, Wm. Petrie. Meets on second Saturdays of June, September, December, and March.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.

Instituted 1825. President, D. Hume; Vice-President, D. Duke; Treasurer, Gregor Cumming; Secretary, John S. Baxter; Keeper and Librarian, Thomas Short.

Tickets of Membership—Apprentices and those under 15 years, 1s 6d; Artisans, 2s; all others 3s per annum—to be had at the Library. Library hours—Mondays, 6 p.m. till 9 p.m.; other days, from 11 a.m. till 3 p.m.; and 6 to 9 p.m. Subscription Library, 10s 6d a year.

The Directors have at their disposal yearly, in terms of the settlement of the late Mr Andrew Jervise, Three Prizes (value £3, £2, and £1 respectively) from the revenue of his bequest, for the three best Essays written by apprentices in the town or parish of Brechin, on the history of the profession or trade in which they are themselves personally engaged.

BRECHIN AGRICULTURAL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Directors—James Guthrie, David Hodgeton, John Lamb, James Young, and Alex. Philip; Managing Director, Alex. Philip; Secretary, T. M. Guthrie; Manager, Alex. Gray, Jun.; Traveller, Arthur Jarron; Cashier, D. Hanton.

BRECHIN AND DISTRICT CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.

Instituted in October 1884. President the Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore; Vice-President, Right Hon. James A. Campbell, of Stracathro, M.P.; Secretary, William Anderson, solicitor, Brechin; Treasurer, James S. Lindsay.

INDEPENDENT LABOUR PARTY.

W. Dalgetty, President; W. Campbell, Treasurer; A. Dundas, 138 Montrose Street, Secretary.

PRIMROSE LEAGUE.

Brechin and District Habitation, No. 1741—Formed on 15th October 1889. Ruling Councillor, Right Hon. James A. Campbell, of Stracathro, M.P.; Secretary, Wm. Anderson; Treasurer, James S. Lindsay.

WOMEN'S LIBERAL UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.

Hon. President, Dowager Countess of Dalhousie; President, Mrs Don, Maulesden; Vice-Presidents, Miss Campbell, Stracathro; Mrs M'Nab, Keithock; and Mrs Cumming; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs Johnston, Rosemount.

LIBERAL ASSOCIATION.

Instituted 1880. Hon. President, Robt. Duke; President, James Guthrie; Vice-Presidents, George Smart, Jas. H. Lamb; Secretary and Treasurer, T. M. Guthrie.

BRECHIN SAVINGS BANK.

Established in 1852. Certified under Act of Parliament, 1863. Office, St. Mary Street. Open for the transaction of business on Tuesdays, from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., and from 6 to 8 p.m. ; also on Friday evenings from 6 to 8. Actuary, W. Anderson ; Treasurer, British Linen Company Bank ; Auditor, David S. Barrie.

RIFLE VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Brechin Detachment 2nd (Angus) Volunteer Battalion Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—H. Company—Senior Captain and Hon. Major, David Duke. I. Company—Captain and Hon. Major, D. Lamb. Lieutenants, J. L. Aird, T. M. Guthrie, and John M'Nab. Drill Hall and Armoury, Bank Street ; Drill Ground, Park Road. Drill Instructor—Sergeant Graham.

LADIES' PERMANENT COAL FUND.

President—Miss Anderson ; Vice-President, Miss Brodie ; Secretary, Miss Scott ; Treasurer, James Craig ; and a Committee of Management.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND.

Brechin Local Association—Meets in Brechin and Montrose alternately, on third Saturday of February, last Saturday of April, second Saturday of June, last Saturday of October, and last Saturday of December. President, Jas. Taggart, B.Sc., Brechin ; Treasurer, Miss M'Gregor, LL.A., Montrose ; Secretary, Archibald Wilson, Lunan.

BRECHIN DISTRICT OF COUNTY COUNCIL.

Chairman, William Smith, Balzeordie ; Clerk and Treasurer, Alex. Philip, 16 Panmure Street ; Collectors, James Craig and H. P. Gordon, Swan Street.

POST OFFICE.

Office, Panmure Street—J. C. Robertson, Postmaster. Open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Order and Bank Business, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. ; Saturdays, to 8 p.m. Telegraph Office, open from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. ; Sundays, 9 to 10 a.m.

EAST MILL COMPANY LIMITED.

Works and Registered Office—East Mill Road. Shiell & Don, Solicitors, Secretaries. G. Buist, Manager.

Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society.

Brechin District—George Henderson, President ; William Bushnell, Secretary.

Infirmary and Dispensary.

President, The Right Hon. the Earl of Southesk, K.T. ; Vice-President, John Lamb. Directors—Jas. Guthrie, Jas. Craig, Wm. Ferguson, Chas. Anderson, D. Hodgeton, John Black, D. Hume, Robt. Allan, Chas. Laing, Geo. Napier, John Watson, John Gillespie, James Belford, James Bruce, Alex. Scott, David Watson, G. Buist, David Carnegie ; Secretary and Treasurer, James Don. Matron, ————. Medical Officers, the Medical Practitioners of the City.

British Women's Temperance Association.

Hon. President, Mrs Jas. Guthrie; President, Mrs Jas. Bruce; Vice-Presidents, Mrs P. W. Watt and Miss Young; Secretary, Miss Chris. M'Donald; Treasurer, Miss Kate M'Donald.

President, W. Jaffrey; Secretary, D. Dalgetty; Treasurer, John Durie.

BOY'S BRIGADES.

Y.M.C.A.—Captain, W. H. Martin. Lieutenants, Rev. R. P. R Anderson, John Hood, Alex. B. Oswald, Sergeant-Instructor, W. H Martin.

1st Company—Captain, D. Wishart Galloway; Lieutenants, James Philip and John Fraser; Chaplain, Rev. Alex. Middleton, B.D.

SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WOMEN'S GUILD.

Brechin Branch—President, Mrs. Gardner; Vice-President, Mrs. Murray; Treasurer, Mrs John Joe; Secretary, Mrs. Jamieson.

RECHABITES

Brechin Tent, No. 2335—Meets in Temperance Hall, alternate Friday evenings. L. Mitchell, C.R.; T. B. Graham, Secretary; Wm. Jaffrey, Treasurer; Dr. Adam, Medical Officer.

Mayflower (Juvenile) Tent—Superintendent, F. Watt.

MASONIC LODGES

St. James' Lodge, No. 123—Instituted 1770. Meetings held on the Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month, in the Masonic Hall, Church Street, at 8.15 p.m. R.W.M., Bro. ex-Provost Annandale; P.M., Bro. James Duncan; D.M., Bro. James Barrie; S.M., Bro. Wm. Anderson; S.W., Bro. Chas. Birse; J.W., Bro. D. G. Shiell; Secretary, Bro. W. Johnston, Jun.; Treasurer, Bro. A. M. S. Richardson; S.D., Bro. James Nicoll; J.D., Bro. Geo. Cuthbert; I.G., Bro, Robert Oswald; Steward, Bro. James Burnett; Director of Music, Bro. Walter C. Christie; Tyler, Bro. Alex. Paton.

St. Ninian's Lodge, No. 66—Founded in 1740. Meets on the First and Third Thursdays of each month, at 8 p.m. R,W.M., Bro. Alexander Hampton; P.M., Bro. David Spence; D.M., Bro. James Rattray; S,W., Bro. Geo. Mitchell; J.W., Bro. William Spark; Secretary, Bro. William Sheriff; Treasurer, Bro. Alexander Dunbar; Chaplain, Bro. Rev. Robert Paisley; S.D., Bro. Alexander Christison; J.D., Bro. John Wilson; Steward, Bro. Benjamin Richards; D.S., Bro. James Knowles; I.G., Bro. John Knowles; Tyler, Bro. Peter Oswald,

Royal Arch Chapter Noah, No. 7—Instituted 1774. P.Z., W. Eggie; P.H., W. J. W. Cameron; P.J., A. Annandale; Scribe E., R. Oswald; Scribe N., J. Barrie; 1st Sojourner, W. Wishart; 2nd Sojourner, Chas. Thomson; 3rd Sojourner, John Christison; Janitor, Alex. Paton.

POPULATION OF BRECHIN.

1901 Census—Parish, 10,444. Parliamentary and Municipal, 8941. Royal Burgh, 4816. *Brechin Burgh Electorate*, 1903-1904—Total, 2098. *Parliamentary Voters*—1358. *Burgh Valuation*, 1903-1904– £34,488 9s 6d. Railways, £1601.

Edzell Directory.

Angling Club.
Lindsay, W., President
Cooper, J., Vice-President

Banks.
Union Bank—G. P. Mitchell, Agent
Savings Bank—Rev. D. S. Ross, Receiver of Deposits

Bakers.
Byars, John
Belford, Wm.

Blacksmith.
Carr, Mrs

Bootmakers.
Broom, Thomas
Nairn, D.
Wilson, Alex.

Builders.
Crocket, James
Douglas, David

Butcher.
Smith, Wm.

Coal Merchants and Contractors.
Muir, Son, & Paton Ltd.—W. M'Laren, Agent
Dickson, Robt.

Curling Club.
Lumsden, Dr, President.
Garden, John, Secy. and Treas.

Chemist.
Neil, Wm.

Cycle Agents.
Duncan, John L.
Milne, A., & Son

Drapers.
Carr, John
Crabb, Miss
Robertson, J. C.

Dressmakers.
Alexander, Miss, Swan House
Jolly, Miss, Rowan Cottage
Soutar, Miss, High Street
Beattie, Miss, High Street

Edzell String Band.
Lindsay, W., Conductor
Silver, F., President

Edzell Gas Co.
Craig, James, Secretary.
Crichton, John H., Manager

Edzell Football Club.
Belford, Wm., Captain.
Robertson, D. Secretary and Treasurer

Fire-Brigade.
Spence, D., Firemaster
Fearn, J. L., Captain

Fruiterer.
Mackie, Wm.

Golf Clubs.—Edzell Club.
Ramsay, Hon. C. M., Captain
Shiell, D. G., Secretary
Shiell, Arnold, Treasurer

Gannochy Club.
Ferguson, D., Captain
Erskine, John Secy. and Treas.

Grocers.
Carr, John
Crabb, Miss
Jack, Alex.
Mitchell, G. B.
Robertson, J. C.
Thomson, John (Licensed)

Hairdresser.
Spence, D. (Wed. and Sat.)

Horse-Hirers.
Manson, W., & Son, Glenesk Stables
Knowles, K., Panmure Stables
Oram, D., Star Stables

Hotels.
Glenesk Hotel, Miss Macdonald, Manageress.
Panmure Arms, D. C. Knowles, Proprietor
Star Hotel, D. Oram, Proprietor

House Agent.

Garden, J., Post Office

Inglis Memorial Hall.

Free Library and Reading Room open 10 a.m. to 12 noon, and 6 to 9 p.m. Thomas Adam, Keeper and Librarian

Joiners.

Jackson, Wm.
Fearn, James

Medical Practitioner.

Dr. Lumsden

Masonic Lodge.

Edzell Castle (870), Dr. Wm. Lumsden, R.W.M., J. Garden, Secretary.

Painter.

Ramsay, Alex.

Saddler.

Crighton, Robert

Plumber.

Fox, J.

Ploughmen's Society.

Christie, Chas. President, Carr, Frank, Secretary and Treasurer

Parish Council.

Ross, Rev. D. S., Chairman
Mitchell, G. P., Inspector and Clerk
Lumsden, Dr., Medical Officer

Poulterer.

Smith, Wm.

Post Office.

Garden, J., Post-Master
Mails arrive, 7 a.m., 8.40 a.m., and 6.15 p.m.
Despatch, 1.15, 3.30 and 4.50 p.m.
Despatch, Sunday, 9.50 a.m.
Open Sundays 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. Sale of Stamps and Telegrams; 2.30 p.m. to 3 p.m. for Callers' Letters.

Rural Despatches.

Lethnot, 9.55 a.m.
Arnhall, 9 ,,
Dalbog, 9.50 ,,
Burn, 9 a.m.
Tarfside, 12 noon

School Board.

Sturrock, Rev. T. C., Chairman
Ross, Rev. D. S., Treasurer
Adam, T., Clerk.

Special Drainage and Water District Sub-Committee

Ross, Rev. D. S., Chairman
Ramsay, Hon. C. M.
Shiell, John
Sturrock, Rev. T. C.
Duncan, J. L.
Spence, D.
Philip, Alex., Clerk
Whyte, James, Superintendent of Works

Stationery and Fancy Goods.

Balfour, R.
Garden, John
Robertson, J. C.
Kinnear, David

Tailor and Clothier.

Ferrier, James
Kidd, Geo.

Temperance Lodge.

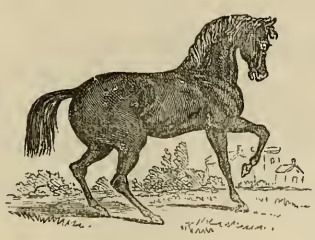
I. O G. T. Gannochy Lodge. Lodge Deputy, Bro. D. Ferguson

Village Improvement Committee.

Mackay, E., Secretary and Treasurer

Parish Council

Ross, Rev. D. S. (Chairman)
Sturrock, Rev. T. C.
Spence, D.
Duncan, J. L.
Arnot, D.
Reid, W.
Sharp, D. G.



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AMATEURS' PLATES DEVELOPED, PRINTED, AND ENLARGED.

Forfarshire Fairs and Cattle Markets.

JANUARY

Arbroath, hiring and general business, last Saturday
Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday; feeing, last Tuesday. (Carlies')
Kirriemuir, 1st Monday
Laurencekirk, feeing, last Wednesday

FEBRUARY

Brechin, cattle every Tuesday; horses, last Tuesday. (Causey)
Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
Kirriemuir, 1st Monday

MARCH

Brechin, horses, every Tuesday
Coupar-Angus, horses & cattle, 3rd Thursday
Kirriemuir, 1st Monday; Horses, 2d Friday

APRIL

Carmyllie, cattle, 3rd Tuesday, *o s*
Coupar-Angus, cattle & sheep, 3rd Monday
Forfar, cattle and horses, 2nd Wednesday
Glamis, 1st Wednesday
Glasterlaw, cattle, last Wednesday
Kirriemuir, 1st Monday

MAY

Arbroath, hiring, 28th if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
Brechin, feeing, Tuesday after 25th
Coupar-Angus, cattle & sheep, 3rd Monday
Dundee, hiring, 28th if Tuesday or Friday; if not, Tuesday or Friday after
Dun's Muir, 1st Tuesday, *o s*
Edzell, feeing, 26th
Forfar, cattle & horses, 1st Wednesday, *o s*; feeing, Saturday after 25th
Friockheim, hiring, cattle, last Thursday
Glamis, 1st Wednesday and Wednesday after 26th
Kirriemuir, 1st Monday
Laurencekirk, feeing, 28th May
Letham, Forfar, cattle and hiring, 26th
Montrose, Friday after Whitsunday, *o s*

JUNE

Brechin (Trinity Muir), 2nd Thursday.
Dun's Muir, cattle, horses, 3rd Thursday
Forfar, cattle, 3rd Friday
Glasterlaw, cattle, 4th Wednesday
Kirriemuir, Wednesday after Glamis

JULY

Arbroath, hiring and general business, 18th if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
Coupar-Angus, cattle, &c., 3rd Thursday
Brechin, wool, Monday after Inverness wool fair
Dundee (Stobb's), cattle, sheep, and horse, Tuesday after 11th
Forfar, cattle, horses, Wednesday after 1st Tuesday
Friockheim, hiring and cattle, Monday after Arbroath
Kirriemuir, horses and cattle, 24th if Wednesday; if not, Wednesday after; sheep, day before
Laurencekirk, harvest feeing, horses, and cattle, last Thursday

AUGUST

Brechin (Trinity Muir), sheep, cattle, and horses, 2nd Thursday
Dundee (First), cattle, &c., 26th
Forfar, sheep, cattle, horses, and wool, Wednesday after 1st Tuesday
Glasterlaw, cattle, 3rd Wednesday

SEPTEMBER

Brechin (Trinity Muir), sheep, cattle, horses, Tuesday before last Wednesday
Dundee (Latter), cattle, horses, 19th
Forfar, horses and cattle, last Wednesday
Glenisla, sheep and cattle, Thursday before last Wednesday

OCTOBER

Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday till April Trinity Muir Tryst
Dundee (Bell's), feeing, 1st Friday
Forfar, cattle, 2nd Wednesday
Glamis, Saturday before Kirriemuir
Glasterlaw, cattle, 3rd Monday
Kirriemuir, horses, cattle, Wednesday after 18th; sheep, day before

NOVEMBER

Arbirlot (Arbroath), cattle, 2nd Wednesday
Arbroath, hiring, 22nd if Saturday; if not, Saturday after
Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday; feeing Tuesday after 21st
Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday
Dundee, hiring, 22nd if Tuesday or Friday; if not, Tuesday or Friday after
Edzell, feeing, 28th
Forfar, cattle, 1st Wednesday; feeing, Saturday after 22nd
Friockheim, hiring and cattle, 22nd if Thursday; if not, Thursday after
Glamis, cattle and hiring, Wednesday after 22nd
Kirriemuir, cattle, Wednesday after Glamis
Laurencekirk, feeing, 22nd November
Letham, cattle and hiring, 23rd
Montrose, Friday after Martinmas, *o s*

DECEMBER

Brechin, cattle, every Tuesday
Coupar-Angus, cattle and sheep, 3rd Monday

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EARLY INFANCY

TO EXTREME

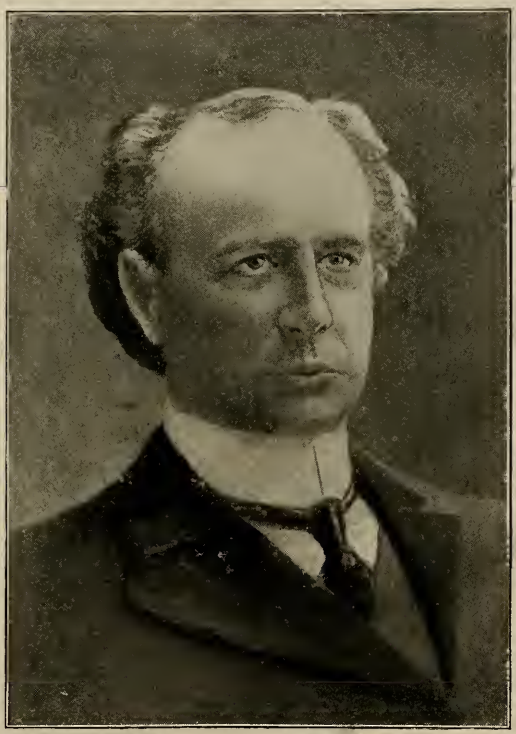
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1904.



Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, G.C.M.G.
Premier of Canada.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

CANADA has always taken a prominent part in every movement for the consolidation of the Empire, and her statesmen and people alike have shown themselves to be animated by a truly Imperial spirit. Her first active support of the Mother Country was in 1884, when Canadian boatmen did splendid service on the Nile with Lord Wolseley's expedition, and from that time Canada has taken the lead among our Colonies in every enterprise having for its object the consolidation of the Empire. Imperial penny postage, all-British cables, a Customs Union, Colonial regiments for the Imperial Army, all these have been suggested and advocated by Canadian statesmen, and where possible have been put into operation. Canada was, indeed, ready to lower her postal rates before we were ready to reciprocate, and designed their customs tariff so as to favour British imports, although we do not make her any return in kind.

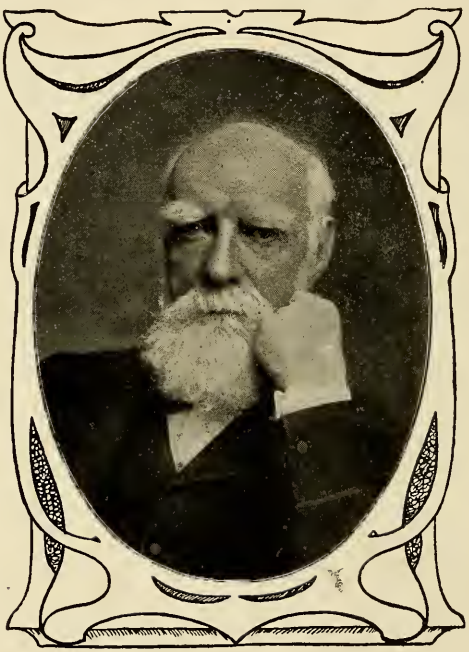


Photo: Elliott & Fry.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.
(*High Commissioner for Canada.*)

Canada's prosperity may be said to date from the passing of the Dominion Act of 1867, which proclaimed the Dominion of Canada. From the first the new Federation included New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Quebec, but Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island declined to join in with the others. Financial difficulties caused the smaller island to join its more powerful neighbour in 1873, but Newfoundland still stands apart, and is a separate Colony.

In 1869 the Dominion Government purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company the North-West Territories for the sum of £300,000, various small areas of land still remaining the Company's property. The change of ownership was not effected without some amount of discontent and soreness, and Louis Riel, a young French Canadian, put himself at the head of the malcontents and formed a provisional government, proclaiming Rupertsland and the North-West an independent colony. All who took an active part in opposing him were arrested, and one of them was shot after a mockery of a trial.

The Imperial Government sent off Colonel (now Viscount) Wolseley with a force of about 1,200 men to restore order, and his arrival ended the rebellion. The Red River district was given responsible government as the Province of Manitoba, and its Lieutenant-Governor was given jurisdiction over the still unorganised North-West.

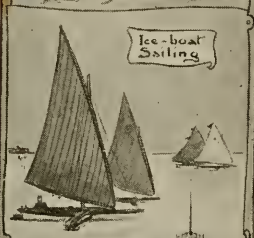
Canada has been comparatively free from Indian troubles, and by seven treaties concluded with various tribes between 1871 and 1877 the whole country was thrown open to white men's settlement, Indian reserves being marked out at the rate of a square mile for every five persons, or about 7,000 square miles in all.

British Columbia was induced to enter the Dominion by a promise that within ten years a railway should be constructed across the continent to connect Vancouver with Ottawa. The line was constructed by a private company, subsidised with liberal land grants, and by the middle of 1886 trains were running regularly across the continent.

In 1883-4 there were some survey difficulties in the North-West, which gave rise to what is known as the second Riel rebellion. Riel came back from exile to head the grievance-mongers, intrigued with the Cree Indians, formed a half-breed provisional government, threatened the English with a war of extermination, and finally announced himself King and Prophet of the Metis nation. The rebellion assumed serious dimensions, bodies of mounted police were defeated, missionaries were massacred, and the advance of 4,000 troops under Genl. Middleton was for a time checked. But eventually Middleton captured the insurgents' capital, Batoche, at the point of the bayonet; the Indians who were attacking the town of Battleford were dispersed; the rebellion collapsed, and Riel was caught, tried, and hanged.

The relationships of Canada with the United States have varied greatly. Sometimes the *entente cordiale* has been so great as to induce some people to believe that the Dominion would soon form part of the Republic, and at other times there has been a species of armed neutrality

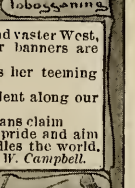












JANUARY.

1	F	Qn. Victoria declared Emp. of India, 1877
2	S	(1) Australian Commonwealth inaug., 1901
3	S	Lord Roberts created an Earl, 1900
4	M	Sir A. Milner appointed Governor of
5	Tu	[new South African Colonies, 1901
6	W	Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle born, 1856
7	Th	Loss of Calais, 1558
8	F	Duke of Clarence born, 1864
9	S	Cape of Good Hope ceded to Gr. Brit., 1806
10	S	Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener arrived
		K. of Sweden, b. '29 [at Cape Town, 1900
11	M	Lord Curzon born, 1859
12	Tu	Earl of Iddesleigh died, 1887
13	W	C.I.V.'s sailed from Southampton, 1900
14	Th	Marquis of Lansdowne born, 1843
15	F	Sandwich Islands discovered, 1778
16	S	Battle of Corunna, 1809
17	S	Battle of Abu Klea, 1885
18	M	Sir Edmund Barton born, 1849
19	Tu	Storming of Ciudad Rodrigo, 1812
20	W	First British Governor appointed to New
21	Th	Louis XVI. ex'd., 1793. [South Wales, 1788
22	F	Defence of Rorke's Drift, 1879
23	S	(22) Queen Victoria died, 1901
24	S	Edward VII. proclaimed King, 1901
25	M	Robert Burns born, 1759
26	Tu	Fall of Khartoum. Gordon killed, 1885
27	W	German Emperor (William II.) born, 1859
28	Th	H. M. Stanley born, 1841
29	F	Victoria Cross instituted, 1856
30	S	Walter Savage Landor born, 1775
31	S	Prince Charles Edward Stuart d., 1788

And we of the newer and vaster West,
Where the great war banners are furled,
And commerce hurries her teeming hosts,
And the cannon are silent along our coasts
Saxon and Gaul, Canadians claim
A part in the glory and pride and aim
Of the Empire that girdles the world.

W. W. Campbell.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA *(Continued.)*

and a war of tariffs. Boundary disputes have been frequent, and questions involving serious loss to Canada have unfortunately become political battle cries. The Canadian seal fisheries in the Behring Sea were attacked by the Americans in 1886 and for a time destroyed, under the pretext that the boundary of Alaska ran continuously from isle to isle of the Aleutian chain of islands, and made that sea a sort of private preserve of the States. After much diplomacy and a long arbitration the American pretensions were rejected *in toto*, and compensation awarded to the sealers whose rights had been interfered with; but even then Canada had to wait five years before the compensation was grudgingly paid.

The discovery of rich gold deposits in the Upper Yukon, close to the Alaska border, raised the fear that this boundary also would be challenged, in the hope that Klondike would be thus brought within the jurisdiction of the States. It became evident, however, that the goldfields were indisputably Canadian, although almost all possible roads to it passed through United States territory, either up the Yukon River, or across the Northern Rockies by some port in the long Alaskan coast-strip. American officials put every obstacle in the way of the transport of goods in bond across this strip, while Canada appealed to the wording of the old boundary treaty with Russia, made at a time when no accurate survey of the mainland was in existence. Americans had established the towns of Dyea and Skagway at the head of the Lynn Canal, which, according to the Canadian view, was crossed near its mouth by the correct boundary line. When the diplomatists of the United States refused to admit of argument about their right to the land they were actually occupying, Canada offered to raise no question about Dyea if another branch of the Lynn Canal was acknowledged to be Canadian; and, failing this arrangement, Great Britain offered to accept arbitration on the whole question. After protracted negotiations the principle of arbitration has been agreed upon, and there is every reason to hope that this vexed question will at last be permanently and satisfactorily settled.



Photo: . . Faulkner & Co.

EARL OF DUNDONALD.
(Commanding the Canadian Militia.)

The Executive Government and authority in Canada are exercised in the King's name by the Governor-General, aided by a Privy Council. The legislative power is a Parliament, which consists of an Upper House, called the Senate, and a House of Commons. The members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Crown on the nomination of the Ministry existing at the time, as vacancies arise. The House of Commons consists of 213 members, and has a maximum duration of five years. Each province has also a separate Legislature for local affairs, with a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General, at the head of the Executive.

Canada has made vast strides during recent years, especially in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, where the land is particularly favourable for agriculture and stock-raising. The soil is fertile and productive, and heavy crops of wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, and peas are grown. The North-West Territories have a total area of about 2,500,000 miles, of which over 150,000 have been reported as favourable for settlement. The Territories are well watered by fine rivers, and it is calculated that there are about 10,000 miles navigable. Every inducement and encouragement are given to emigrants of the right class, and liberal grants of land are made to settlers.

British Columbia occupies the western portion of Canada on the Pacific slope, from the Rocky Mountains to the ocean, and has an area of about 383,300 square miles. The province is rich in minerals, and has also many fertile valleys adapted for the growing of fruits and cereals, and for the operations of dairy farming.

Newfoundland, although geographically belonging to the North American Continent, has not as yet seen fit to enter the Dominion. It is a large island—the twelfth largest in the world—being about 316 miles long and of an equal breadth, and has a population of about 220,000. It holds the proud position of being the oldest British Colony, for it was discovered by John Cabot in 1497. The country is being rapidly opened up by railways, and its immense resources are being developed. The principal exports of the Colony are codfish, cod and seal oil, seal skins, tinned lobsters, copper, iron, and other minerals.

The "grand old man" of Canada undoubtedly is Lord Strathcona. Like so many other successful pioneers in our Colonies, he is a native of Scotland, where he received his early education. Entering the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, he rose from post to post until at length he became the Resident Governor of that great Corporation. He has sat in the Manitoba Legislature and the Dominion House of Commons, and has taken an active part in developing the resources of the Colony. He has held the position of High Commissioner for Canada since 1896.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

CANADA.—Despatch of mails from London by Canadian Packet every Thursday evening; British Packet viâ U.S.A., every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon; American Packet every Saturday morning. Homeward mails due at port of arrival by Canadian Packet every Tuesday; British Packet, viâ U.S.A., every Wednesday and Saturday; American Packet, every Wednesday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

Canada North West



Victoria, British Columbia.



Gold-washing.

Well done for them; and, fair Isle, well for thee!
While that thy bosom beareth sons like these
"The little gem set in the silver sea"
Shall never fear her foes.

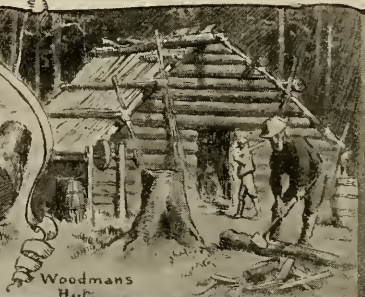
Edwin Arnold.

FEBRUARY.

1	*M*	First Parliament of the United Kingdom met, 1801
2	*Tu*	Funeral of Qn. Victoria, 1901
3	*W*	Lord Salisbury born, 1830
4	*Th*	Boers massed round Ladysmith, 1900
5	*F*	Sir Robert Peel born, 1788
6	*S*	Sir Henry Irving born, 1838
7	**S**	Charles Dickens born, 1812
8	*M*	Earl of Mayo assassinated, 1872
9	*Tu*	Sir Evelyn Wood born, 1838
10	*W*	Treaty of Paris, 1763 Marriage of Queen Victoria, 1840
11	*Th*	T. A. Edison born, 1847
12	*F*	Gold discovered in Australia, 1851
13	*S*	Trial of Warren Hastings commenced, 1788
14	**S**	Captain Cook died, 1779 Battle of St. Vincent, 1797
15	*M*	General French relieved Kimberley, 1900
16	*Tu*	Ceylon annexed by Great Britain, 1796
17	*W*	H.R.H. Duchess of Albany born, 1861
18	*Th*	Capture of Benin, 1897
19	*F*	Battle of Tokar, 1891
20	*S*	H.R.H. Duchess of Fife born, 1867
21	**S**	Trinidad taken, 1797 Battle of Guarat, 1849
22	*M*	General Baden-Powell born, 1857
23	*Tu*	Order of the Star of India instituted, 1861
24	*W*	Invasion of Wales by French convict troops, 1797
25	*Th*	Sir Chris. Wren d., 1723
26	*F*	Lord Cromer born, 1841
27	*S*	Majuba Hill, 1881. Paardeberg, 1900
28	**S**	Relief of Ladysmith, 1900
29	*M*	Battle of El Teb, 1884



Lumbering.



Woodmans Hut.

THE WEST INDIES.

THE history of our West Indian possessions for many years was one of continual conflict. They were the favourite harbours of the buccaneers of all nations—English, Spanish, French, and Dutch—and some islands have been held by each in turn. With Cromwell's Spanish War the West Indies entered on a forty years' fight, in which all the nations represented had their share. The net result, however, was small, the most important being the suppression of the buccaneers.

The capture of Jamaica and its colonisation by settlers from Scotland, Ireland, Bermuda, and other parts, began that process which has continued to the present day, whereby Great Britain, following in armed strength the progress of its merchants in every part of the globe, enlarged itself into a world-wide Empire.

For the last fifty years the history of the British West Indies has but little affected the course of the Empire. The problems of government in small and long-settled communities are mainly of local interest, and the greatest problem connected with them belongs to the Imperial question of trade relationship between the various colonies of the Empire and the Mother Country, which is at present occupying all men's minds.

The principal articles of commerce are sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, rice, Indian corn, indigo, mahogany, and many fruits and spices. The bounties given by various Continental States upon exported sugar brought this industry in the West Indies to a very low ebb, and the help of the Imperial Exchequer had to be sought to enable the planters to tide over. A Royal Commission sat in 1896 to consider West Indian troubles, but the means they devised for dealing with them were palliatives rather than remedies. Under fair conditions of trade the islands will undoubtedly have a prosperous future before them in their staple industry of cane-sugar; and the fruit trade with the United States and England has recently been largely developed, and is still capable of great expansion.

The principal British islands in the West Indies are Jamaica, Antigua, Grand Turk, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Christopher, Dominica, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, and Tobago. These have a total area of about 13,750 square miles, and a population of 1,350,000.

The climate of the West Indies is generally healthy, and during the winter months many of the islands are ideal resorts for invalids. Many people who at present winter in the south of France, Italy, and Algeria might with benefit and at no greater cost indulge in the delightful experience of a winter's residence in the West Indies.



Photo: Maull & Fox.

SIR AUGUSTUS HEMMING, G.C.M.G
(*Governor of Jamaica.*)

The total imports of the British West Indies, according to the latest available figures, were £7,163,000, and the exports were £6,570,000. The Islands are divided into six colonies, each of which is presided over by a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a local parliament, or assembly, or council. These Governors are as follow:—Jamaica, Sir A. W. L. Hemming, K.C.M.G.; Bahamas, Sir Gilbert T. Carter, K.C.M.G.; Leeward Islands, Sir Gerald B. B. Strickland, K.C.M.G.; Windward Islands, Sir Robert B. Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.; Barbados, Sir Frederick M. Hodgson, K.C.M.G.; Trinidad, Sir Cornelius A. Maloney, K.C.M.G.

Jamaica is the largest of the West Indian Islands, and is one of our oldest colonies, having been a British possession since 1655. It has a population of about 640,000, more than three-fourths of whom are black and coloured. The soil is very fertile, and most of the products of tropical climates grow abundantly. The island has long been famous for its sugar, rum, and coffee, and an extensive trade in fruits is done with Great Britain and the United States.

The Bahamas are a chain of islands, some 600 miles in length, lying between Cuba and Florida. The principal island is New Providence, containing the capital, Nassau.

The Leeward Islands belonging to Britain consist of the presidencies of Antigua, St. Christopher, Nevis, Dominica, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands.

The Windward Islands are so called in order to distinguish them from the Leeward Islands with reference to the trade winds. They comprise Grenada, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia. The principal products are cocoa, fruits, coffee, spices, and cotton.

Barbados is the headquarters of H.M.'s forces in the West Indies, and has a population of about 200,000; Trinidad, the most southerly of the W. I. Islands, is also one of the most prosperous.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

WEST INDIES.—Despatch of mails from London by British Packet viâ U.S.A. every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon (from New York every Saturday); by American Packet every Wednesday—viâ Southampton once a fortnight, viâ Bristol once a fortnight. Homeward mails due at port of arrival by British Packet viâ U.S.A. every Saturday; American Packet every Wednesday—viâ Southampton fortnightly, viâ Bristol fortnightly. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

WEST INDIES



A NATIVE CANE MILL.



JAMAICAN HOMESTEAD

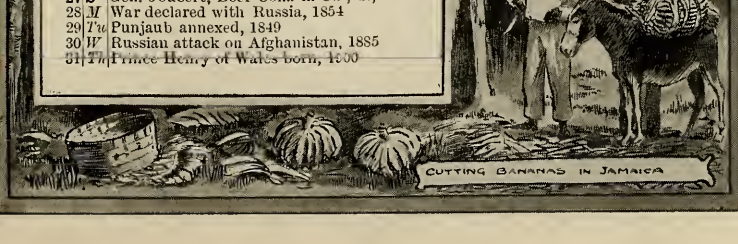
We sailed wherever ships could sail,
We founded many a mighty state;
Pray God our greatness may not fail
Through craven fears of being great!
Tennyson.



IN THE BAHAMAS

MARCH.

1	*Tu*	St. David's Day
2	*W*	First Assembly of U.S.A. Congress, 1781
3	*Th*	Flight of Louis Philippe to England, 1848
4	*F*	Admiral Sir A. K. Wilson, V.C., born, 1842
5	*S*	Stormberg occupied by Gen. Gatacre, 1900
6	**S**	Admiral Sir Charles Napier born, 1786
7	*M*	Lord Collingwood died, 1810
8	*Tu*	Surrender of Aboukir, 1801
9	*W*	William I. of Germany died, 1888
10	*Th*	Edward VII. married, 1863
11	*F*	General Sir J. Outram died, 1863
12	*S*	J. L. Toole born, 1830
13	**S**	Lord Roberts entered Bloemfontein, 1900
14	*M*	Battle of Ivry, 1590
15	*Tu*	Lord Melbourne born, 1779
16	*W*	"Ophir" sailed from Portsmouth, 1901
17	*Th*	St. Patrick's Day
18	*F*	H.R.H. Duchess of Argyll born, 1848
19	*S*	Lucknow taken, 1858
20	**S**	Admiral Sir C. F. Hotham born, 1843
21	*M*	Blockade of Crete, 1897
22	*Tu*	Admiral D. H. Bosanquet born, 1813
23	*W*	Lord Milner born, 1854
24	*Th*	Queen Elizabeth died, 1603
25	*F*	Lady Day
26	*S*	F.M. Sir Donald Stewart died, 1900 Cecil Rhodes died, 1902
27	**S**	Gen. Joubert, Boer Com.-in-Ch., d., 1900
28	*M*	War declared with Russia, 1854
29	*Tu*	Punjaub annexed, 1849
30	*W*	Russian attack on Afghanistan, 1885
31	*Th*	Prince Henry of Wales born, 1900



CUTTING BANANAS IN JAMAICA

AUSTRALIA

IT is known to everyone that Australia is the largest island in the world, but it is perhaps not generally realised that it is only one-fifth less than the size of Europe, and is about as large as the United States. Secure in their ocean-girdled continent, and constantly recruited from the best of our home stock, the various colonies of Australia have steadily expanded, constantly developing their resources and increasing their wealth. The five colonies, viz. New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Victoria, and Western Australia, with the adjacent island colony of Tasmania, now constitute the Commonwealth of Australia. The extraordinary progress of the country may be judged from the fact that Melbourne, the present seat of the Commonwealth Government, was founded so recently as 1835, and is now a prosperous town with a population of half a million inhabitants.

The Commonwealth of Australia was inaugurated at Melbourne on New Year's Day, 1901, when a message from Queen Victoria was read by the Governor-General, the Earl of Hopetoun. The first Commonwealth Parliament was opened by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (then Duke of Cornwall and York) on May 9th of the same year. Each state has also its own Parliament dealing with local affairs.



Photo: Russell & Sons.

LORD NORTHCOTE, G.C.I.E.
(Governor-General of Australia.)

The oldest of the Australian colonies is New South Wales, which was founded as a penal settlement in 1788. The capital is Sydney, with a population of about 490,000. There are over 3 000 miles of government railways open, and nearly 14,000 miles of telegraphs. It is to a large extent a pastoral colony, containing about 50,000,000 sheep, and the staple export is wool, but much grain is also grown, and gold, silver, lead, and other metals are mined.

Queensland was originally part of New South Wales, but it was formed into a separate colony in 1859. Its capital is Brisbane, with a population of 122,000. Measuring, as it does, 1,300 miles from north to south and 900 miles from east to west, it comprises a great variety of different soils and climates. In the north an important industry is that of sugar-cane growing, and all tropical produce is plentiful, while in the southern portion the products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat is grown to a large extent. Sheep and stock breeding is an important industry, and gold, silver, copper, and coal are mined.

South Australia contains an area of 903,690 square miles, and a population of 370,000. Its capital is Adelaide, with a population of 161,000. The soil and climate are principally adapted for the growth of wheat and for the cultivation of vines and olives. Copper is mined in considerable quantity, and also gold, silver, and lead.

Victoria occupies the south-eastern corner of Australia, and has an area of 87,884 square miles, and a population of 1,210,000. The capital is Melbourne, which is the largest city in Australia, with a population, as already stated, of half a million. The principal products are gold, wool, wheat, butter, and coal. There are about 3,220 miles of railway in operation.

Western Australia includes all the western half of Australia beyond 129° E. long. Its extreme length from north to south is 1,480 miles, and 1,000 from east to west, and it has a coast line of 5,200 miles. Its total area is 975,920 miles, and its population 208,322. Its capital is Perth (43,000), and its principal seaport Freemantle (20,259). The chief products are gold, silver, lead, copper, tin, iron, coal, pearls, guano, wool, timber, and cattle. The climate and soil are well suited for the growing of vines, olives, and figs, and good wheat-growing lands exist in the southern portions. There are 2,143 miles of railways open, and there is direct telegraphic communication with England by means of the Eastern Extension Telegraphic Company's cable.

Tasmania is an island off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. It has an area of 26,215 square miles, and a population of 174,233. The island was first discovered by Tasman, in December, 1642, and was named by him "Van-

AUSTRALIA







APRIL.

1	*F*	Prince Bismarck born, 1815
2	*S*	Battle of the Baltic, 1801
3	**S**	Washington Irving born, 1783
4	*M*	Surrender of St. Lucia, 1794
5	*Tu*	Lord Lister born, 1827
6	*W*	Storming of Badajos, 1812
7	*Th*	Wordsworth born, 1770
8	*F*	Battle of Atbara, 1898
9	*S*	King of the Belgians born, 1835
10	**S**	Civil Administ. procl. by Ld. Milner, 1901
11	*M*	George Canning born, 1770
		Treaty of Utrecht, 1713
12	*Tu*	Lord Rodney's naval victory, 1782
13	*W*	Magdala captured, 1868
14	*Th*	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg b., [1857
15	*F*	Matthew Arnold died, 1888
16	*S*	Sir Albert Woods born, 1816
17	**S**	Benjamin Franklin died, 1790
18	*M*	Siege of Chitral raised, 1895
19	*Tu*	Lord Beaconsfield died, 1881
20	*W*	King of Roumania born 1839
21	*Th*	Baroness Burdett-Coutts born, 1814
22	*F*	Henry Fielding born, 1707
23	*S*	St. George's Day
24	**S**	Russo-Turkish War began, 1877
25	*M*	Princess Victoria of Wales born, 1897
26	*Tu*	Daniel Defoe died, 1731
27	*W*	Sir J. Gordon Sprigg born, 1830 [1818
		Order of St. Michael and St. George inst.,
28	*Th*	Capt. Cook landed at Botany Bay, 1770
29	*F*	Sir F. Grenfell born, 1841
30	*S*	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745
		Lord Avebury born, 1834

Britain's myriad voices call,
"Sons, be welded each and all
Into one Imperial whole—
One with Britain, heart and soul!
One life, one flag, one fleet, one Throne!"
Britons, hold your own!

Tennyson





Dieman's Land," in honour of his patron of that name, who was Governor of the Dutch East Indies. It was at first included in the Government of New South Wales, but in 1825 it was formed into a separate colony. The climate is an ideal one, free from extremes of heat and cold. The chief products are gold, silver, copper, tin, wool, sheep, fruit, and timber. The capital is Hobart, with a population of 34,682.

The Dominion of Canada is now balanced with the Commonwealth of Australia, and although in both cases much local opposition was aroused and local prejudices excited before federation became possible, no one can doubt that the course adopted was the best and wisest for the permanent interests of both countries, enabling each to speak with a united voice, to take measures for national defence, and to bear its part in the honourable burden of Empire. The noble manner in which both Australia and Canada supported the Mother Country during the South African War has had a powerful influence in drawing the federated provinces closer to each other and to Great Britain, and has shown in a striking way the benefits of united action.



Photo: Fradelle & Young.

RT. HON. SIR EDMUND BARTON, G.C.M.G.
(*Prime Minister, Australian Commonwealth.*)

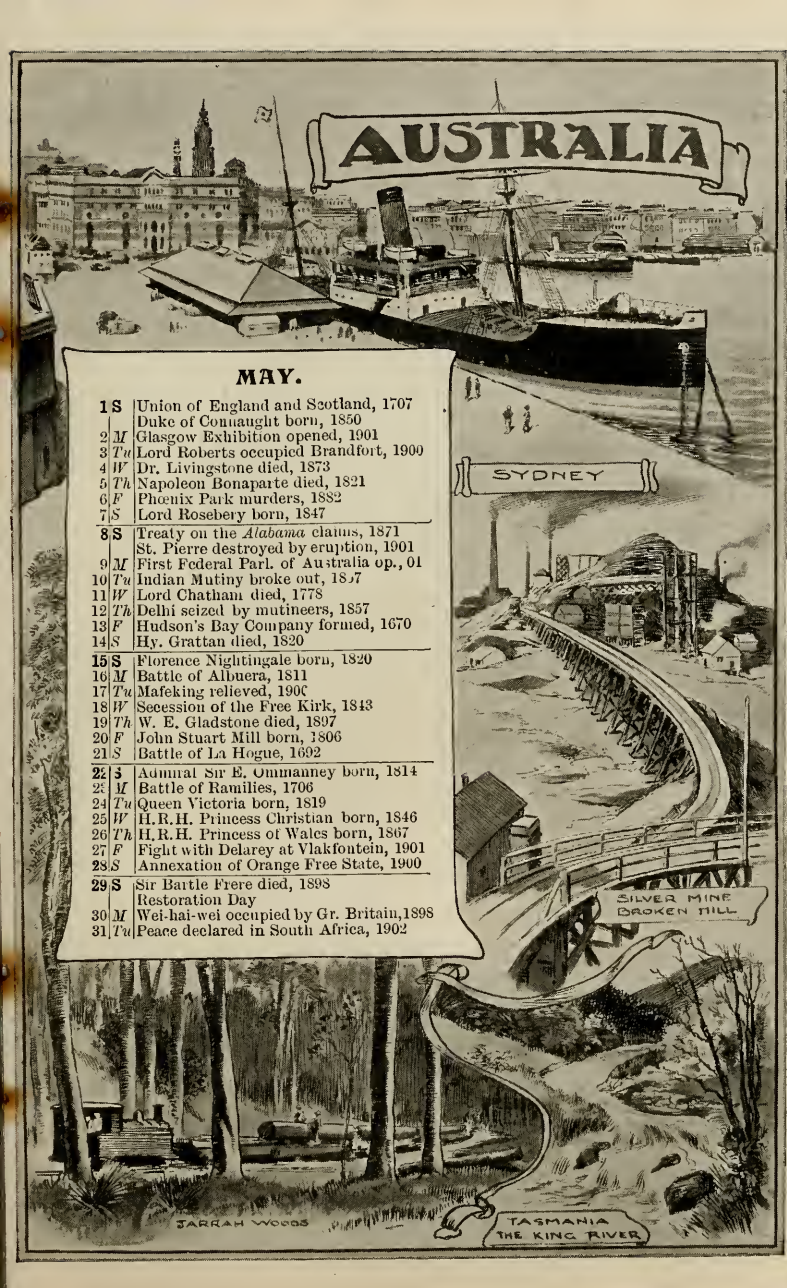
The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the King, and may be exercised by the Governor-General as his Majesty's representative. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament the Governor-General may give or withhold his assent, or may reserve it until the King's pleasure is known, or may return the bill to the House in which it originated with suggested amendments. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A message reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the date on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

Elementary education is compulsory in all the States of the Commonwealth. In New South Wales and Tasmania small fees are required from those able to pay, but in the other States the cost of education is defrayed from the rates. There are three great Universities having power to grant degrees, namely, those of Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide. Secondary education is provided for in most of the large towns, and is liberally assisted from the State funds.

The Premier of the Commonwealth is the Right Hon. Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. He is an Australian by birth, having been born at Sydney, N.S.W., in 1849, and educated at the Sydney Grammar School and University. Choosing the law for his profession, he was called to the Bar in 1871, and began to take an active part in the public life of the Colony. In 1879 he entered the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales as member for his University. It is a proof of the confidence in which he was held by his fellow legislators that, in 1883, he was elected Speaker. In 1887 he entered the Legislative Council. He held office as Attorney-General in 1889, and again in 1891. In the latter year he was chosen a member of the Federal Convention which met at Sydney, and thenceforth he devoted his great energies and abilities to the cause of Australian Federation. At the Federal Convention of 1897 he was chosen as the senior representative of the Colony, and he took the leading part in its proceedings. In order to apply himself more completely to the cause he had at heart, he resigned his position as leader of the Opposition in the New South Wales Parliament. In 1900 he came to England as the Federal delegate for New South Wales in order to support the Constitution Bill, and his able advocacy of that measure stamped him as a statesman of a high order. In December of the same year he was called upon to form the first Commonwealth Ministry, of which he became Premier.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

AUSTRALIA.—Despatch of mails from London, viâ Italy, every Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 2½d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.



MAY.

1	S	Union of England and Scotland, 1707
		Duke of Connaught born, 1850
2	M	Glasgow Exhibition opened, 1901
3	Tu	Lord Roberts occupied Brandfort, 1900
4	W	Dr. Livingstone died, 1873
5	Th	Napoleon Bonaparte died, 1821
6	F	Phœnix Park murders, 1882
7	S	Lord Rosebery born, 1847
8	S	Treaty on the *Alabama* claims, 1871
		St. Pierre destroyed by eruption, 1901
9	M	First Federal Parl. of Australia op., 01
10	Tu	Indian Mutiny broke out, 1857
11	W	Lord Chatham died, 1778
12	Th	Delhi seized by mutineers, 1857
13	F	Hudson's Bay Company formed, 1670
14	S	Hy. Grattan died, 1820
15	S	Florence Nightingale born, 1820
16	M	Battle of Albuera, 1811
17	Tu	Mafeking relieved, 1900
18	W	Secession of the Free Kirk, 1843
19	Th	W. E. Gladstone died, 1897
20	F	John Stuart Mill born, 1806
21	S	Battle of La Hogue, 1692
22	S	Admiral Sir E. Ommanney born, 1814
23	M	Battle of Ramilies, 1706
24	Tu	Queen Victoria born, 1819
25	W	H.R.H. Princess Christian born, 1846
26	Th	H.R.H. Princess of Wales born, 1867
27	F	Fight with Delarey at Vlakfontein, 1901
28	S	Annexation of Orange Free State, 1900
29	S	Sir Bartle Frere died, 1898
		Restoration Day
30	M	Wei-hai-wei occupied by Gr. Britain, 1898
31	Tu	Peace declared in South Africa, 1902

NEW ZEALAND.

THE modern history of New Zealand may be said to date from 1852, when, having attained prosperity under Sir George Grey's firm and wise rule, it was granted a federal constitution practically designed by the Governor himself. The Colony consists of three islands, known respectively as the North, Middle, and Stewart Islands. They were partially explored by Tasman in 1642, and were visited in 1777 by Captain Cook, but were not colonised until 1839, and in 1841 they were made into a separate colony distinct from New South Wales, in whose government they had been previously included. The entire area of the islands is about 104,750 square miles, being rather less than that of the United Kingdom. The total population at last census was 845,429 persons, of whom 43,143 were Maoris.

In New Zealand the native question has from time to time given much trouble, although happily the two races now live together in peace and concord. The first white settlers in New Zealand, who were mostly composed of "escaped convicts, half-piratical whaling crews, and other such jetsam of the Pacific, who camped, and fought and lived a wild life on the shores of the Bay of Islands," did not understand the Maori type of savage, and they gave the white men such a reputation for villainy among the Maoris that no ship dared put in along the adjacent coasts without being fully prepared for an attack. At length, in 1840, a treaty was concluded at Waitangi with the native chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the island was ceded to Great Britain, while the chiefs were guaranteed the possession of their lands. Much of this land, however, was gradually purchased by the Government and by private individuals, and many disputes arose regarding the legality of the transfers. It was held by the natives that the land belonged to the tribes and not to individuals, and could be parted with only by the tribes' deliberate act. No cession by a chief, much less by a private person, could bar the tribes' right to territory; only the formal and solemn declaration of the whole body could sever the tribesmen's connection with the place where their fathers were buried. Many years elapsed and much blood was spilt before these disputes were finally settled. But Maoris and white men now dwell amicably together, and sit side by side in the House of Representatives, while their loyalty is shown by the fact that there are now some 6,000 Maori Mounted Infantry ready to defend the Empire.

The majority of the population of New Zealand are engaged in farming and sheep-rearing, and a vast quantity of frozen mutton is exported to the Mother Country. Other exports are wool, tallow, butter, gold, and cereals.



Photo: Russell & Sons

RT. HON. RICHARD SEDDON, LL.D.
(Premier of New Zealand.)

The part played by the New Zealand Contingent in the Boer War will ever be remembered with pride and satisfaction both in the Colony and in Great Britain. Some six thousand stalwart, well-trained men were equipped and sent over the seas to aid in the maintenance of the Empire, at a cost of £334,000, and the admirable service they performed is now a matter of history.

New Zealand is governed by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, a Legislative Council appointed by the Governor for a term of seven years, and a House of Representatives consisting of 74 members elected for three years. There is an excellent system of education under State control, which is free, secular, and compulsory. The higher education of both sexes is carried on in twenty-five endowed colleges and grammar schools, situated in the principal towns.

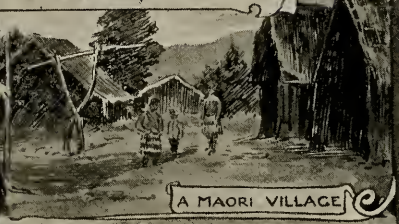
The Premier and Colonial Treasurer of New Zealand is the Rt. Hon. Richard John Seddon, LL.D., who is a native of Lancashire. He entered the New Zealand Parliament in 1879, and has held his seat ever since.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

NEW ZEALAND.—Despatch of mails from London, viâ Italy, every Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz. 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

NEW ZEALAND





A MAORI VILLAGE

This fertile isle to us is given
Fresh from its Maker's hand; for here
No records of the vanished past
Tell of the time whe i might was right,
And self-denial weakness was:
But all is peaceful, pure, and fair.
Our heritage is hope. We'll rear
A nation worthy of the land.

Alex. Bathgate.

JUNE.

1	*W*	*Shannon* and *Chesapeake* action, 1813
2	*Th*	Garibaldi died, 1882
3	*F*	Ld. Wolseley b., 1833. P. of Wales b., 1865
4	*S*	Cyprus ceded to Great Britain, 1878
5	**S**	Lord Roberts entered Pretoria, 1900
6	*M*	Count Cavour died, 1861
7	*Tu*	King Robert Bruce died, 1329
8	*W*	First Canadian Parliament, 1866
9	*Th*	Gen. Buller enter'd Orange Free State, 1900
10	*F*	Sir Edwin Arnold born, 1832
11	*S*	King and Queen of Servia assass., 1903
12	**S**	Sir H. H. Johnston born, 1858
		Sir Claude Macdonald born, 1852
13	*M*	Berlin Congress, 1878
14	*Tu*	Battle of Naseby, 1645
15	*W*	Magna Charta signed, 1215
16	*Th*	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815
17	*F*	Battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775
18	*S*	Battle of Waterloo, 1815
19	**S**	*Alabama* sunk by *Kearsage*, 1864
20	*M*	Accession of Queen Victoria, 1837
21	*Tu*	Battle of Vittoria, 1813
22	*W*	Rt. Hon. Richard J. Seddon born, 1845
23	*Th*	Battle of Plassey, 1757
		Prince Edward of York born, 1894
24	*F*	Lord Kitchener born, 1850
25	*S*	General Sir Arthur Palmer born, 1840
26	**S**	Lord Kelvin born, 1824
27	*M*	Central London Electric Ry. op., 1900
28	*Tu*	Queen Victoria crowned, 1838
29	*W*	S. A. Hospitals Debate in Commons, 1900
30	*Th*	Gt. Western Ry. opened to Bristol, 1841
		Conference of Colonial Premiers, 1902





DRAGGING KAURI LOG

A MAORI HAKA.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS AND HONG KONG.

OF the many races of mankind over whom Britain extends her beneficent rule, none is more interesting than the Malay. Singapore and the Straits Settlements form the most purely Oriental communities in the Empire. Should anyone doubt the civilising and pacific influence of British rule he ought to look at the recent history of the Malay Peninsula. Without the employment of any large military force, as Sir Donald Wallace has pointed out, a warlike people and a roadless jungle-covered country have been brought under civilised administration. Two thousand miles of roads, one thousand miles of telegraph wire, and more than two hundred miles of railway are exercising their civilising influence. Even the fierce Malay goes about unarmed, and many Malays of high class hold important offices. The quiet and unostentatious way in which this miracle has been worked, the tact that has been displayed by the brave and able men to whom the result is due, have hardly received sufficient acknowledgment at home, except on rare occasions. But of the fruit of the labours of these hard-working and resolute officers there can be no doubt. In the Malay population we have a people loyal to our rule because it pays them to be so. British rule gives to the high-class Malays a definite share in office and government, which they appreciate highly, and it gives to those of lower grades rights in property and in their own labours, to which they were formerly complete strangers.



SIR FRANK SWETTENHAM, K.C.M.G.
(Governor of the Straits Settlements.)

In Singapore are numerous Chinese, regarding whom Sir Donald Wallace says:—"They are the bone and sinew of the Malay States; the labourers, miners, shopkeepers, contractors, capitalists, holders of revenue farms, and the contributors of nearly the whole of the revenue. We never make friends with them, because they do not understand being treated as equals. But they are easily governed by a man of determination; and they are intelligent enough to understand that, under a strong, just administration, they can make money, which is their great object in life."

The area of the Straits Settlements is about 1,542 square miles, and the population 572,250. The capital and seat of government is Singapore, which is a great commercial centre, and the headquarters of His Majesty's military and naval forces in these regions. There are also several protected Malay States, which are subject to the supervision of the Governor exercised through British Residents.

Singapore was first occupied by the British in 1819, and was formerly ceded by the Sultan of Johore in 1824. The town possesses a magnificent harbour, which is a port of call for many passing vessels; and it is well defended by several batteries with heavy guns.

Hong Kong, the "Gibraltar of the East," is an island colony situated at the mouth of the Canton river. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, belongs to the Colony, and a portion of adjacent territory was leased to Great Britain in 1898. Hong Kong is a naval and military station. It has a garrison of about 5,500, men and is the headquarters of the China Squadron, which consists of about thirty-six vessels. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, with a water area of some ten square miles.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Despatch of mails from London every Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday. *Postage:* letters, ½ oz. 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

HONG KONG.—Despatch of mails from London, every Friday evening by British Packet viâ Brindisi, and French Packet viâ Marseilles, alternately. Homeward mails due at port of arrival, Mondays by British Packet and Wednesdays by French Packet alternately. *Postage:* letters, ½ oz. 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

THE FAR EAST



JULY.

1	*F*	First Cape Parliament, 1854. Dominion
2	*S*	Act of Union, 1800 [Day, Canada
3	**S**	Battle of Sadowa, 1866
4	*M*	Battle of Ulundi, 1879
5	*Tu*	Cecil Rhodes born, 1853
6	*W*	F.M. Sir George White born, 1835
7	*Th*	Allies entered Paris, 1815
8	*F*	Joseph Chamberlain born, 1836
9	*S*	Austral'n Commonw'lth Bill passed, 1900
10	**S**	(9) Earl of Minto born, 1845
11	*M*	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882
12	*Tu*	Treaty of Berlin, 1878
13	*W*	Lord Hopetoun appointed first Gov.-Gen. of the Australian Commonwealth, 1900
14	*Th*	Tientsin captured, 1900
15	*F*	Relief of Kumasi, 1900
16	*S*	Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723
17	**S**	Franco-Prussian War began, 1870
18	*M*	Dr. W. G. Grace born, 1848
19	*Tu*	Duke of Saxe-Coburg born, 1884
20	*W*	Jean Ingelow died, 1897
21	*Th*	Robert Burns died, 1796
22	*F*	Battle of Salamanca, 1812
23	*S*	Duke of Devonshire born, 1833
24	**S**	Gibraltar taken, 1704
25	*M*	Arthur J. Balfour born, 1848
26	*Tu*	Irish Church disestablished, 1869
27	*W*	Canton opened to the British, 1843
28	*Th*	Spanish Armada destroyed, 1588
29	*F*	King Humbert assassinated, 1900
30	*S*	Gen Prinsloo with 4,000 men surren.. 1900
31	**S**	Battle of Plevna, 1877







The East has not yet exhausted its lessons for us, and Europe may still sit at the feet of her elder sister. *Lord Curzon.*



THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

THE British possessions in India were gradually acquired by the East India Company in the course of a century (1757–1857). It was thus the enterprising commerce of Britain which won a foothold at the outset, and it is to the "merchant adventurers" of past generations that credit is due for having laid firm and strong the foundations of our Indian Empire.

The Mutiny of 1857–8 brought about necessary changes. The East India Company as a political power ceased to exist, and the direct Sovereignty was vested in the Crown. The first-fruits of the Mutiny were a revised scheme of taxation and a remodelling of the Indian Army. Codes of law—penal, civil, and criminal—systematised the administration of justice among so many jarring nationalities, and, as opportunity served, the natives were gradually permitted to share in the responsibilities of government. But the great work of Indian administrators since the Mutiny has been one of defence. Our frontier defences in the north and west have been strengthened, tendencies to misgovernment on the part of native rulers have been repressed, vast irrigation schemes have been carried out, railways have been extended in all directions, harbours have been constructed, and, above all, the famines that periodically devastate great tracts of country have been successfully coped with.



Photo: Elliott & Fry.

LORD CURZON.
(*Viceroy of India.*)

The nine principal provinces of India are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab, Assam, Burmah, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the North-Western Frontier Province, and the Central Provinces. Of these, Madras and Bombay are styled Presidencies, and are each ruled by a Governor appointed by the Crown. Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burmah are each under a Lieutenant-Governor, and the other provinces are under Chief Commissioners. There are also some 700 Native or Feudatory States, not governed directly by British officials, but subject to the control of the Supreme Government. These Native States range in size from the 80,000 square miles of Hyderabad to the chieftainships of a few acres, and to every ruler alike the Central Government guarantees peace and the undisturbed succession of his heirs, so long as he governs his people reasonably well.

Although the pages of Indian history are hallowed by the names of countless heroes of British blood, every step of conquest was made with the aid of natives of the land, and on the ridge outside Delhi where the Mutiny memorial stands the list of the British dead is shorter by far than that of their native comrades.

India has benefited much from British rule. As a writer in *Good Words* has well put it, "India is kept at peace, whereas in days gone by the land was always war-worn. She is governed in the interests of the people, instead of in the interests of changing rulers. The poorest of the people obtain equal justice, and that was a boon never dreamed of under native rulers. The administration is excellent, the executive incorruptible. Her princes are now, for the first time in her history, united in loyalty and devotion to the central power, which they would certainly not be if anything so totally opposed to their traditions and customs as representative government were granted; while the mass of her peoples, so far as they have given thought to the matter at all, are well aware that they are better off under British rule than they could be under any other government. To have produced this state of things in India is one of Great Britain's proudest achievements. The steps in the process are pages of glorious history; and on the last of them it is written that we are in a position of responsibility from which we could by no means withdraw without losing our position as a nation and ruining the Empire that we have in charge."

The Coronation of King Edward VII. was celebrated throughout India in the most loyal manner on August 9th, 1902, and on January 1st, 1903, a grand Coronation Durbar was held at Delhi. The Viceroy and the Duke of Connaught occupied thrones in the centre of the dais; the Royal Proclamation announcing the coronation of the King-Emperor was read, and the Viceroy read a letter from the King expressing his desire "to maintain unimpaired the principles of humane and equitable administration" which secured for Queen Victoria "the veneration and affection of her Indian subjects."

Burmah was incorporated with India in 1885, when King Theebaw was dethroned owing to his treacherous interference with our merchants and officials, and his hostility to British interests in every direction. "It was not difficult for us to dethrone him," says the author of "The Growth of the Empire," "for the regular Burmese army was no better since Dalhousie's time; the difficulties began when we had to administer his kingdom ourselves. The population consisted practically of two classes—the dacoits (robber gangs), partly permanent and partly recruited from the growing lads of every village; and the



AUGUST.

1	*M*	Battle of the Nile, 1798
2	*Tu*	Battle of Blenheim, 1704
3	*W*	Earl of Aberdeen born, 1847
4	*Th*	East India Docks opened, 1856
5	*F*	Free Education Act, 1891
6	*S*	Duke of Argyll born, 1845
7	**S**	Kandahar taken, 1839
8	*M*	George Canning died, 1827
9	*Tu*	Coronation Day, 1902
10	*W*	Lord Goschen born, 1831
11	*Th*	Cardinal Newman died, 1890
12	*F*	Peace decl. between U.S.A. and Spain, 1898.
3	*S*	Charles James Fox died, 1806
14	**S**	Heligoland ceded to Germany, 1890
15	*M*	Relief of Pekin, 1900
16	*Tu*	Ben Jonson died, 1637
17	*W*	Klondyke Gold Mines discovered, 1896 Admiral Blake died, 1657
18	*Th*	Emperor of Austria born, 1830
19	*F*	Balzac died, 1850
20	*S*	Taff Vale Railway Strike, 1900
21	**S**	Taku Forts captured, 1860
22	*M*	Warren Hastings died, 1818 Marquis of Salisbury died, 1903
23	*Tu*	Treaty of Prague signed, 1866
24	*W*	Czar's Peace Manifesto, 1898
25	*Th*	Hon. Artillery Company incorp., 1537
26	*F*	Battle of Cressy, 1346
27	*S*	Duke of Teck born, 1837
28	**S**	Allied troops in Pekin, 1900
29	*M*	First Submarine Cable laid, 1850
30	*Tu*	Plague appeared at Glasgow, 1900
31	*W*	Relief of Kandahar by Lord Roberts, 1880

peasants who had passed dacoit age and were squatted down on the soil, trying to keep for their own livelihood as much of their produce as could be hid from their successors and the king's tax-collectors. There were no leaders but bandits; there was no nation, nor the germ of one. With such material as this the work of organisation was taken in hand; to-day Upper Burmah is as orderly and as briskly progressive as many old-fashioned Indian provinces, and was in 1897 promoted to rank alongside the Punjab as a Lieutenant-Governorship with a local legislature."

The Hindoo religion is professed by nearly three-fourths of the whole population, or over 200,000,000 persons; the Mohammedans number about 62,000,000; the Buddhists about 10,000,000; the Christians about 3,000,000; and the Parsees about 100,000. The great majority of the people are engaged in agriculture, but there are also a large number of workers in metal and textile fabrics, glass and pottery. The principal crops are rice, wheat, and other cereals, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. There are many rich coal-fields, which have not as yet been fully worked.

Nearly 26,000 miles of railways are open for traffic, and many more are under construction. Some of these railways have been constructed by private companies to whom the State guarantees interest, and others by the State directly.

The total authorised strength of the army in India is 218,590. It is under a Commander-in-Chief (Lord Kitchener), and is divided into four Lieutenant-General's commands. There are also frontier troops and local levies, and about 170,000 native police. In addition the Native States furnish about 17,000 Imperial Service troops, and there are European and Eurasian volunteers to the number of about 31,000.

Indian has suffered much during recent years from famine and plague, which have retarded the normal development of the country. The plague was very severe in the early part of 1902, and in the week ending March 22nd, when the mortality reached its maximum, no fewer than 26,108 persons died from its effects. Thanks to the vigorous measures adopted this scourge may now be said to be stamped out. The suffering caused by famines has also been much mitigated by improved irrigation and methods of cultivation, and the removal of surplus population from congested districts to more sparsely settled localities.

In the person of Lord Curzon of Keddleston India possesses a model Viceroy who is thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the country, and the character and temperament of the many tribes that make up its population. Previous to his appointment he held office as Under-Secretary of State for India (1891–2) and as Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (1895–8). He has been an extensive traveller in the East, having visited Central Asia, Persia, Afghanistan, the Pamirs, Siam, Indo-China, and Korea. So successful has his rule been in India, and so popular is he personally both with natives and Europeans, that the Government have wisely extended his term of office.



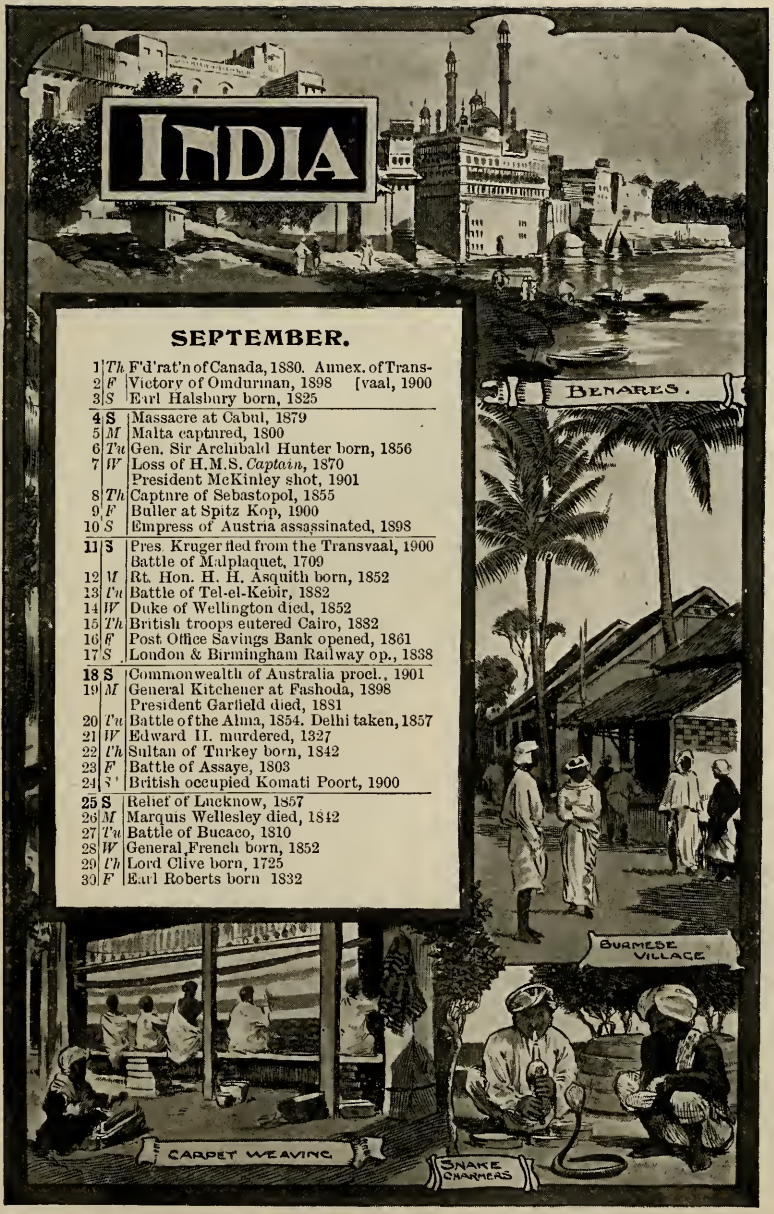
LORD KITCHENER, G.C.B.
(*Commander-in-Chief in India.*)

India is equally fortunate in having as its Commander-in-Chief Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, whose abilities as a soldier and an organiser are of the highest order, and who, at the Fashoda affair, and in the negotiations with the Boer leaders, showed that he was no less gifted as a diplomatist.

There are three Orders of Knighthood and honour connected with India. These are as follow:—(1) The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, established in 1861. (2) The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, established in 1878 to commemorate the proclamation of the late Queen Victoria as Empress of India; and (3) the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, instituted January 1st, 1878, which consists of the Sovereign, Royal Princesses, and the wives and female relatives of Indian rulers and officials.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

India.—Despatch of mails from London every Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.



SEPTEMBER.

1	*Th*	F'd'rat'n of Canada, 1880. Annex. of Trans-
2	*F*	Victory of Omdurman, 1898 [vaal, 1900
3	*S*	Earl Halsbury born, 1825
4	**S**	Massacre at Cabul, 1879
5	*M*	Malta captured, 1800
6	*Tu*	Gen. Sir Archibald Hunter born, 1856
7	*W*	Loss of H.M.S. *Captain*, 1870
		President McKinley shot, 1901
8	*Th*	Captnre of Sebastopol, 1855
9	*F*	Buller at Spitz Kop, 1900
10	*S*	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898
11	**S**	Pres. Kruger fled from the Transvaal, 1900
		Battle of Malplaquet, 1709
12	*M*	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith born, 1852
13	*Tu*	Battle of Tel-el-Kebir, 1882
14	*W*	Duke of Wellington died, 1852
15	*Th*	British troops entered Cairo, 1882
16	*F*	Post Office Savings Bank opened, 1861
17	*S*	London & Birmingham Railway op., 1838
18	**S**	Commonwealth of Australia procl., 1901
19	*M*	General Kitchener at Fashoda, 1898
		President Garfield died, 1881
20	*Tu*	Battle of the Alma, 1854. Delhi taken, 1857
21	*W*	Edward II. murdered, 1327
22	*Th*	Sultan of Turkey born, 1842
23	*F*	Battle of Assaye, 1803
24	*S*	British occupied Komati Poort, 1900
25	**S**	Relief of Lucknow, 1857
26	*M*	Marquis Wellesley died, 1842
27	*Tu*	Battle of Bucaco, 1810
28	*W*	General French born, 1852
29	*Th*	Lord Clive born, 1725
30	*F*	Earl Roberts born 1832

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE commercial importance of South Africa dates from 1886, when extensive mineral wealth was discovered in a land which had hitherto been one of flocks and herds and farms. There is one man above and beyond all others whose name will always be associated with the later development of South Africa, viz. Cecil Rhodes. He was the moving spirit of the British South Africa Company, which received its Charter in 1889, occupied Mashonaland in 1890, and stoutly upheld British claims against all comers. "It opened up with roads a new table-land full of possible mines and farms. It made a railway northwards from the Cape system to Buluwayo, and another west from the Portuguese harbour of Beira up to the hills of Mashonaland. It ran telegraph lines through its territory from end to end, and across the Portuguese Zambesi belt into Nyassaland. Till the separation in 1895 it subsidised Nyassaland with £10,000 a year. And whenever one says 'it,' one means its founder and prime mover, Cecil Rhodes."

The recent war in South Africa is so fresh in the memory of the public that we need not do more than briefly summarise it.

A long-cherished ambition of the Dutch element at the Cape and throughout South Africa was to oust the British from their position of supremacy and to become the predominant power. Many other influences were at work, particularly the unjust and tyrannical treatment of British subjects in the Transvaal, but the question of supremacy was the real crux of the subject. After prolonged and fruitless negotiations, President Kruger suddenly issued an insolent ultimatum in October, 1899, and war broke out. On the Boer side the war had long been prepared for, and its chances carefully counted, but Mr. Kruger had little idea of the extent and resources of the British Empire. After many vicissitudes, Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Lord Kitchener of Khartoum were sent out to conduct the operations. They were supported not only by all the strength of the British Army, but by Colonial contingents from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and other parts of the Empire. With the arrival of these two distinguished Generals the fortunes of war immediately turned in our favour. The garrisons were relieved one by one, by a series of forced marches the Boers were driven out of Bloemfontein, whence the victorious army made a rapid descent upon Pretoria. The army of Natal, after the relief of Ladysmith, stormed the Drakensberg, thrust itself across country against the retreating Boers, and broke their last organised army to pieces in the hill-fastnesses near Lydenburg. The war then degenerated into a series of guerilla raids, and peace was not formally declared until the 1st of June, 1902, when the Boer Generals still in the field and their followers surrendered to Lord Kitchener.



Photo: H. W. Barnett.

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.
(High Commissioner of South Africa.)

British South Africa comprises Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, Basutoland, Rhodesia, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. The first five of these rank as colonies, Rhodesia is administered by the British South Africa Company, and Bechuanaland, which is almost exclusively a native state, is ruled by native chieftains, under the advice of a British Resident Commissioner.

The oldest of these possessions is Cape Colony, which occupies the extreme southern portion of South Africa. The population of the Colony is estimated at 2,500,000. There are important mines of gold, copper, coal, and diamonds, and a considerable trade is done in wool, wine, cereals, and cattle. The Parliament consists of a Legislative Council of 23 members and a House of Assembly of 95 members. There is a complete system of local self-government, elective councils having powers regarding roads, public works, licensing, and police in all the divisions.

Natal, which distinguished itself by its fervent loyalty during the late war, was discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day, 1497, and named by him *Terra Natalis*, whence its modern name of Natal. In 1843 Natal was formally annexed by Great Britain, in 1856 it was made a separate colony with representative institutions, and in 1893 it was granted responsible government. It has a population of about 1,000,000. The region near the coast is very fertile, and all tropical fruits and plants grow luxuriantly.

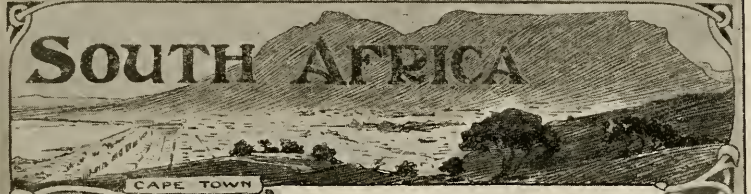
The Transvaal Colony was founded by the Boers in 1840, and after many changes was finally proclaimed British territory by Lord Roberts in 1900. The principal wealth of the country is in its goldfields, which yield an output of the value of about £12,000,000 annually. The capital is Pretoria, and the principal town Johannesburg.

The Orange River Colony, like the Transvaal, was founded by Boers from Cape Colony. Its independence was acknowledged in 1854, but, on President Steyn committing the country to the active support of the Boers in the Transvaal war, it was annexed to Great Britain. It is principally a pastoral country, but grain is grown in some parts, and coal and diamonds are found.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

SOUTH AFRICA.—Despatch of mails from London every Saturday afternoon. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Saturday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz. 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

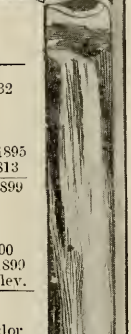
SOUTH AFRICA





OCTOBER.

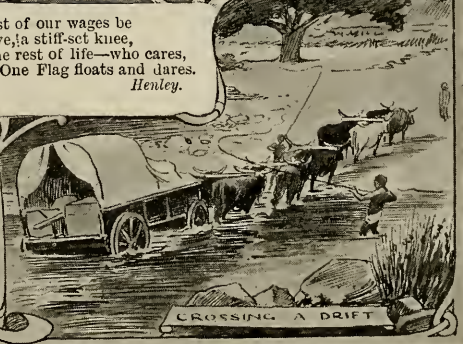
1	S	Pheasant Shooting begins
2	**S**	Gen. Sir Neville Lyttelton born, 184[illegible]
3	M	Admiral Earl of Clanwilliam born, 1832
4	Tu	Signor Crispi born, 1819
5	W	Fire at Welbeck Abbey, 1900
6	Th	Lord Tennyson died, 1892
7	F	Franco-Canadian Commercial Treaty, 1895
8	S	Wellington's Army entered France, 1813
9	**S**	Boer Ultimatum sent to Brit. Gov., 1899
10	M	Fiji annexed, 1874
11	Tu	President Kruger declared war, 1899
12	W	Robert Stephenson died, 1859
13	Th	Fight with Boers near Heidelberg, 1900
14	F	Battle of Hastings, 1066 [1899
15	S	Boers att. Mafeking and surr. Kimberley.
16	**S**	Rt. Hon. A. Chamberlain b., 1863
17	M	Earl of Selborne born, 1859
18	Tu	Von Bulow became German Chancellor.
19	W	Battle of Leipzig, 1813 [1900
20	Th	Dargai heights stormed, 1897
21	F	Battle of Trafalgar. Death of Nelson, 1805
22	S	(21) Battle of Elandslaagte, 1900
23	**S**	Sir M. Hicks Beach born, 1837
24	M	Michaelmas Law Sittings begin
25	Tu	Battle of Balaclava, 1854. Agincourt, 1415
26	W	Gen. Sir Wm. Penn Symons d., 1899, from [wound received on 20th
27	Th	President Roosevelt born, 1858
28	F	Max Müller died, 1900
29	S	Surrender of Mashona Chiefs, 1897. City of [London's welcome home to C.I.V.'s, 1900
30	**S**	
31	M	Hallowe'en





What if the best of our wages be
An empty sleeve, a stiff-set knee,
A crutch for the rest of life—who cares,
So long as the One Flag floats and dares.
Henley.





EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

THE British possessions in the East of Africa consist of a number of Protectorates, viz. Somaliland, the East Africa Protectorate, Witu, Uganda, Zanzibar, and Nyassaland, and one Colony—Mauritius.

SOMALILAND, which has of late given much trouble to the Home Government through the fanatical raids of the Mad Mullah, has been administered since 1884 by the Foreign Office. It has a coast line of about 400 miles, and extends about 200 miles inland, its total area being about 80,000 square miles.

The EAST AFRICAN PROTECTORATE comprises the whole of the coast from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, northward to the Juba river, a distance of about 400 miles, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It was taken over from the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1895, and is now administered by the Foreign Office. The capital, Mombasa, possesses a magnificent harbour, and is the terminus of the Uganda Railway. Witu, which was also taken over from the Imperial British East Africa Company, is now, for administrative purposes, a part of this Protectorate.

UGANDA was made a British Protectorate in 1894, and it now extends to the Egyptian Soudan on the north and the Congo Free State on the west. The native capital of Uganda is Kampala, but the British administration has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the north-west shore of Lake Victoria. Under a settled government, and security for life and property, the trade of the country—which is chiefly in ivory and rubber—is rapidly developing.

ZANZIBAR is ruled by a Sultan, under the advice and direction of a British Agent and Consul-General. Its capital, the city of Zanzibar, is situated upon an island of the same name. It has a magnificent harbour, and vast quantities of goods pass through it on their way to all parts of the coast and interior.

The BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE, more commonly called Nyassaland, comprises the eastern portion of British Central Africa, and came under the British flag in 1891. Its only seaport is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi. The population of the Protectorate is estimated at about 900,000, of whom only about 500 are Europeans.

MAURITIUS is an island in the Indian Ocean about 500 miles off the coast of Africa. It is almost entirely devoted to sugar producing, and the majority of its inhabitants are Indian coolies originally imported for working the sugar estates. From 1715 to 1810 it belonged to France, and the French language is still generally spoken.



Photo: Russell & Sons.

SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G.
(Founder of the British Cent al Africa Protectorate.)

The British possessions in West Africa consist of Gambia, the Gold Coast Colony, Sierra Leone, Lagos, Southern Nigeria, and Northern Nigeria.

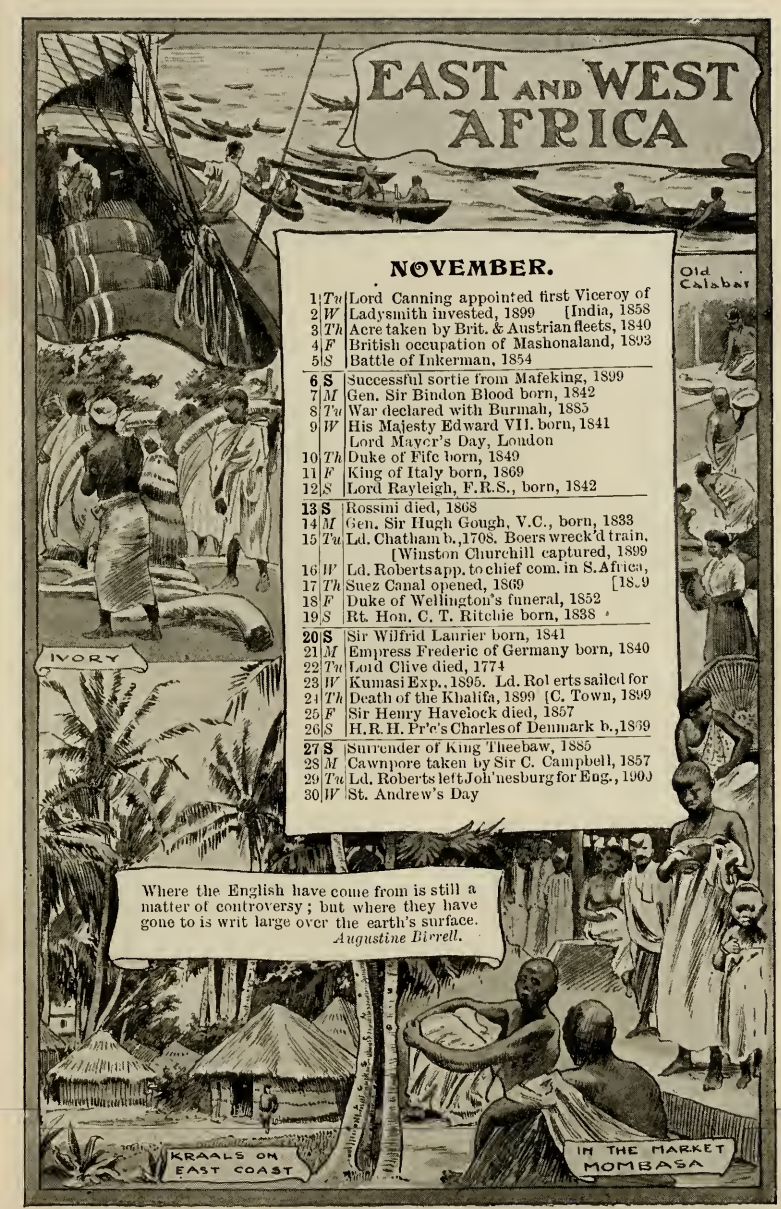
Although GAMBIA, as a colony, dates only from 1843, so early as 1588 Queen Elizabeth gave a charter to an English company to trade with Gambia. A similar company to trade with the Gold Coast was chartered in 1662. SIERRA LEONE was ceded to Britain in 1787, in order to become a colony for liberated negroes, and the majority of the inhabitants at present are freed slaves and their descendants. LAGOS has a capital of the same name, which is the largest town on the West Coast, having a population of 42,000.

NORTHERN and SOUTHERN NIGERIA consist of territories taken over in 1900 from the Royal Niger Company and from the Niger Coast Protectorate. They have an area of about 330,000 square miles.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

EAST COAST OF AFRICA.—Despatch of mails from London every Friday, viâ Aden. Homeward mails due at port of arrival about three times monthly. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Despatch of mails every Tuesday and Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival twice weekly. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.



NOVEMBER.

1	*Tu*	Lord Canning appointed first Viceroy of
2	*W*	Ladysmith invested, 1899 [India, 1858
3	*Th*	Acre taken by Brit. & Austrian fleets, 1840
4	*F*	British occupation of Mashonaland, 1893
5	*S*	Battle of Inkerman, 1854
6	**S**	Successful sortie from Mafeking, 1899
7	*M*	Gen. Sir Bindon Blood born, 1842
8	*Tu*	War declared with Burmah, 1885
9	*W*	His Majesty Edward VII. born, 1841 Lord Mayor's Day, London
10	*Th*	Duke of Fife born, 1849
11	*F*	King of Italy born, 1869
12	*S*	Lord Rayleigh, F.R.S., born, 1842
13	**S**	Rossini died, 1868
14	*M*	Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, V.C., born, 1833
15	*Tu*	Ld. Chatham b.,1708. Boers wreck'd train, [Winston Churchill captured, 1899
16	*W*	Ld. Roberts app. to chief com. in S. Africa,
17	*Th*	Suez Canal opened, 1869 [1899
18	*F*	Duke of Wellington's funeral, 1852
19	*S*	Rt. Hon. C. T. Ritchie born, 1838
20	**S**	Sir Wilfrid Laurier born, 1841
21	*M*	Empress Frederic of Germany born, 1840
22	*Tu*	Lord Clive died, 1774
23	*W*	Kumasi Exp., 1895. Ld. Roberts sailed for
24	*Th*	Death of the Khalifa, 1899 [C. Town, 1899
25	*F*	Sir Henry Havelock died, 1857
26	*S*	H.R.H. Pr'c's Charles of Denmark b., 1869
27	**S**	Surrender of King Theebaw, 1885
28	*M*	Cawnpore taken by Sir C. Campbell, 1857
29	*Tu*	Ld. Roberts left Johnesburg for Eng., 1900
30	*W*	St. Andrew's Day

Where the English have come from is still a matter of controversy; but where they have gone to is writ large over the earth's surface.
Augustine Birrell.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

GIBRALTAR, although the smallest of British colonies, is one of the most important from a military point of view, and one of the most interesting historically. The name is supposed to be a corruption of Jebel el Tarik, the Mount of Tarik, and it was anciently called Calpe, one of the Pillars of Hercules. It is a rocky promontory, three miles in length and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and 1,439 feet at its highest elevation. It is situated near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. The population is 27,500, including the garrison of 5,500 men. The town lies at the foot of the promontory in a bay, on the western side. The fortress is supposed to be impregnable, and commands the Straits of Gibraltar, which are here fourteen miles wide. Gibraltar was taken from Spain in 1704 by a combined Dutch and English force, and was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Many attempts have been made to retake it, none of which has been successful. The most celebrated of these is the great siege of 1779–83, when General Elliott held it for three years and seven months against the French and Spanish forces. Gibraltar is a free port, and has an extensive shipping trade. Extensive harbour works are in progress, with the object of providing the colony with an enclosed harbour with three graving docks, capable of accommodating the largest battleships in the British navy, and a commercial and coaling mole. There is no executive or legislative council, and the Governor, who is in command of the garrison, exercises all the functions both of government and legislation.



Photo: Bourne & Shepherd, Calcutta.

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR G. WHITE, V.C., G.C.M.G.
(*Governor of Gibraltar.*)

MALTA has from very early times occupied a place in history, and was the scene of St. Paul's shipwreck in or about the year 58 A.D. For many years it was held and governed by the Knights of St. John, who successfully withstood a long siege by the Moors. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1800, an act which was confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814. Malta is the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet, and has one of the finest harbours in the world. The British troops on the island usually number about 10,000, and the civilian population is about 170,000. The capital is Valetta, a well-built and strongly fortified city of about 50,000 inhabitants, commanding a fine view of the harbour. The harbour is one of the finest in the world, of a sufficient depth to permit of the largest vessels anchoring alongside the shore. There is an order of nobility belonging to the island, which comprises some twenty-nine families. The lower orders speak the Maltese dialect, which is a sort of bastard Arabic, and the upper classes usually speak Italian. The ancient capital is Citta Vecchia, which contains the cathedral, the old palace of the courts of justice, and other public buildings. Malta has a University and Lyceum at Valetta, and has a good elementary educational system. All kinds of tropical fruit, such as oranges, grapes, melons, etc., are abundant.

CYPRUS occupies a unique position politically, as it is nominally a part of the Turkish Empire, while practically it is a British colony. Under an agreement dated the 4th June, 1878, the government of the island is to remain under British control for so long as Batoum and Kars are retained by Russia, on payment of the sum of £92,800 annually to the Sultan. This sum, however, is not really paid in cash, but is credited to Turkey in part payment of the loss sustained by this country through guaranteeing the Turkish loan of 1855. Cyprus has been celebrated for centuries for the fertility of its soil and the excellence of its wine and olives. The principal port is Famagusta, where extensive harbour works are in progress, and the capital is Nicosia, in the centre of the island.

Field-Marshal Sir George White, V.C., the Governor of Gibraltar, has had a most distinguished military career. He entered the army in 1853, and served in the Indian Mutiny with the 27th Inniskillings. He attained the rank of captain in 1863, and that of major ten years later. Exchanging into the Gordon Highlanders, he went through the Afghan Campaign of 1878–80 with that famous regiment, being present at the battle of Charasiab, occupation of Kabul, expedition to Maidan, Sharpur, the capture of Takti Shah, and the march from Kabul to Candahar. For his services he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel, the Victoria Cross, and the Companionship of the Bath. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the Gordon Highlanders in 1881, and served in the Nile Expedition of 1884–5. He was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India from 1893 to 1898. When the Transvaal War broke out he was in command of the troops in Natal. It is undoubtedly due to his stubborn resistance, and to his gallant defence of Ladysmith, that the Boer advance was checked until reinforcements arrived.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.—Despatch of mails from London every morning. Homeward mails due at port of arrival daily (Malta, Thursdays excepted). *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

CYPRUS.—Despatch of mails from London every Friday evening. Homeward mails due at port of arrival—uncertain. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

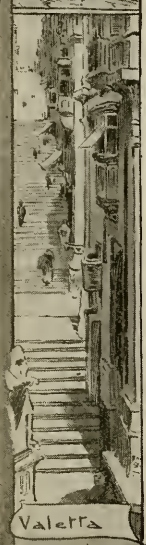
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN



Gibraltar.

DECEMBER.

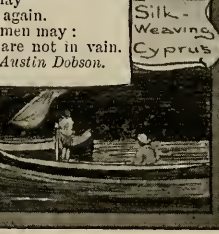
1	*Th*	Her Majesty Queen Alexandra born, 184-
2	*F*	Battle of Austerlitz, 1805
3	*S*	Robert Louis Stevenson died, 1894
4	**S**	Queensland made a province, 1859
5	*M*	Sir Henry Tate died, 1899
6	*Tu*	Warren Hastings born, 1732
7	*W*	Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., born, 1839
8	*Th*	Sir Archibald Hunter's successful sortie
9	*F*	[from Ladysmith, 1899
10	*S*	Battle of Stormberg, 1899
11	**S**	Ganges Canal op., 1854
		Battle of Magersfontein, 1899
12	*M*	Robt. Browning d., 1889
13	*Tu*	Duke of Rutland born, 1818
14	*W*	Prince Consort died, 1861
15	*Th*	Izaak Walton died, 1683
16	*F*	Ld. Durham ap. Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1838
17	*S*	Annexation of Zululand, 1891
18	**S**	Battle of Moodkee, 1845
19	*M*	(18) G. E. Street, architect, died, 1881
20	*Tu*	Battle of Suakin, 1888
21	*W*	Lord Beaconsfield born 1809
22	*Th*	Lord Alverstone born, 1842
23	*F*	Constantinople Conference, 1876
24	*S*	Peace of Ghent, 1814
		King of Greece born, 1845
25	**S**	Christmas Day
26	*M*	Boxing Day
27	*Tu*	Duke of Norfolk born, 1847
28	*W*	South Australia made a Colony, 1836
29	*Th*	Gladstone born, 1809
30	*F*	Rudyard Kipling born, 18 5
31	*S*	President Loubet born, 1838



Valetta



Main St. Gibraltar.



Silk-Weaving Cyprus



Heroes of old! I humbly lay
The laurel on your grave again.
Whatever men have done, men may:
The deeds you wrought are not in vain.
Austin Dobson.

Malta.

ST. HELENA, Etc.

—⊛—

ST. HELENA is undoubtedly the most famous of all the smaller islands of the world, for it was here that Napoleon Bonaparte spent the last six years of his life in captivity, and here he died on May 5th, 1821. Before the opening of the Suez Canal St. Helena was a place of much more importance than it is to-day. It stood fair in the track of homeward-bound vessels; the sailor set his sails after rounding the Cape, and the south-east trade wind took him straight to St. Helena. The East India Company took it in 1651 from the Dutch, but it was retaken by the latter in 1672. In the following year it was again taken from the Dutch, and since that time it has remained undisturbedly in our possession.

The climate is salubrious and equable, as the south-east trade winds temper the heat of the tropics. The solitary situation of St. Helena may be realised from the fact that it is 1,140 miles from the African Coast, and 690 miles from the island of Ascension, which is the nearest land. The port and capital is Jamestown, with a population of about 2,000. The tonnage dues on ships calling at the port were abolished in 1882, and the port is now free to all ships except those landing or taking in cargo. The chief industries of the inhabitants are fishing and agriculture.

The government of the colony is administered in the King's name by a Governor appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of three members. All ordinances are made by the Governor alone. The present holder of that office is Colonel Henry Lionel Gallwey, C.M.G., D.S.O.

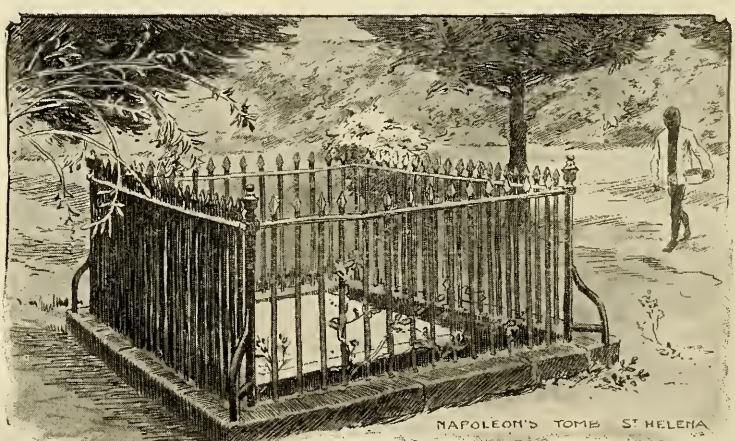
Its principal importance now is as a coaling station for the Navy, for which reason it has recently been strongly fortified by the Government. Many of the Boer prisoners of war were interned here until peace was proclaimed.

ASCENSION is a small island in the South Atlantic, and is used exclusively as a naval station. It is governed by the Admiralty, who appoint a naval officer as Captain-in-charge. It is a coaling depôt and re-victualling station for the West African squadron. Turtles are found in abundance, but they are not of such good quality as those of the West Indies.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA is the principal of a group of islands in the South Atlantic, on which there is a tiny settlement of about 100 persons. Although at present of little importance, our possession of these islands prevents any inimical use being made of them by another power in the event of war.

Among the other islands of the group are Inaccessible Island, two miles in length, the resort of innumerable sea-fowl; and the Nightingale Islands, three in number, which are little more than huge masses of rock, frequented by seals, penguins, etc.

The FALKLAND ISLANDS lie off the coast of South America, about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan. The principal islands are East Falkland and West Falkland, which have areas of 3,000 and 2,300 square miles respectively. The capital and seat of government is Port Stanley, in East Falkland. The Falklands were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1833, as a basis for the protection of the whale-fishery. The population, numbering about 2,100, are principally engaged in sheep-farming and seafaring. The chief exports are frozen mutton, wool, and tallow.



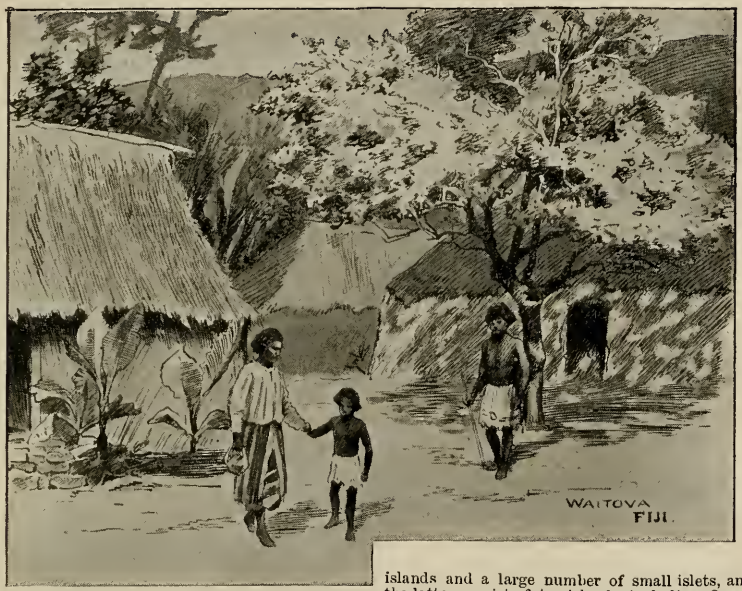
SOUTH GEORGIA is an island which lies about 1,000 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Islands, and is comprised in the colony. Its area is about 1,000 square miles, but it is bleak and sterile, and is only frequented on account of the large depo its of guano it contains.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

ST. HELENA AND ASCENSION.—Despatch of mails from London monthly (for dates see Postal Guide). Homeward mails due at port of arrival monthly (for dates see Postal Guide). *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

FIJI AND THE PACIFIC ISLANDS.

THE FIJI ISLANDS form a British Crown Colony in the South Pacific, and lie about 1,200 miles from the coast of New Zealand. There are over 200 islands, with a population of about 121,000. The two principal islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 square miles, and Vanua Levu, 2,432 square miles. The capital is Suva, in Viti Levu. Although the climate is tropical it is tempered by cool sea breezes, and is healthy to Europeans. The soil is very fertile and vegetation is luxuriant. The cultivation of the sugar-cane is the chief industry, and amongst other products may be mentioned the bread-fruit tree, banana, plantain, yams, cocoanut, tea, cotton, tobacco, maize, and arrowroot. Forests abound, containing much valuable timber. The natives have been Christianised, principally through the agency of Wesleyan Missions, and form a peaceable and orderly community. Fiji was formerly ruled by its own line of kings, but in 1874 the king and chiefs voluntarily ceded the country to Great Britain. In 1891 the island of Rotumah, to the north of the group, was annexed to the Colony.



NEW GUINEA, or Papua, is, after Australia, the largest island in the world. Its area, which is about 306,000 square miles, is shared between Great Britain, Holland, and Germany. British New Guinea comprises the south and south-eastern part of the island and the adjacent islands. In extent it is about 90,000 square miles, with a comparatively sparse population. A Protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in 1884, and it was definitely annexed as a Colony in 1888. In November, 1901, the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration of the Colony, and it is now ruled by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by a Legislative and an Executive Council. The natives are gradually being brought under the influence of civilisation, and being trained to develop the resources of the Colony.

Some of the SOLOMON ISLANDS are under the Protectorate of Great Britain; also Santa Cruz group, Lord Howe's group, and a number of smaller islands. These are administered by a Resident Commissioner.

The GILBERT and ELLICE ISLANDS form another Protectorate. The former consist of 16 inhabited islands and a large number of small islets, and the latter consist of ten islands, including Ocean Island, which was included in the Protectorate in 1900, the German claims being withdrawn.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

FIJI ISLANDS.—Despatch of mails from London, every Thursday morning. Homeward mails due at port of arrival, see Postal Guide for dates.

NEW GUINEA.—Despatch of mails from London, every Thursday morning. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday and Tuesday alternately.

Postage: Letters, ½ oz. 1d; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

SOLOMON AND FRIENDLY ISLANDS.—Despatch of mails from London, every Thursday morning. Homeward mails due at port of arrival uncertain.

Postage: Letters, ½ oz. 2½d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

ADEN AND THE RED SEA.

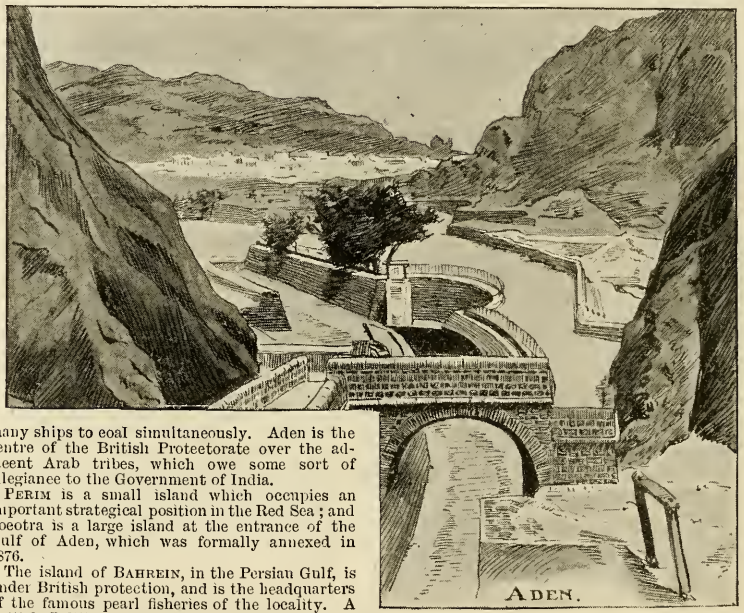
ADEN may be termed the gateway of India. Legally it forms part of the Indian Empire, and is under the administration of the Government of Bombay. It occupies a commanding position on a rocky promontory, joined to the mainland by a low isthmus. Being on the direct route to India viâ the Suez Canal, it is visited by an immense number of vessels, principally for coaling purposes. It is a great entrepôt of trade, the exports and imports being valued at about £6,250,000 annually. It is also a strongly fortified naval and military station, and its guns command the Red Sea route. The harbour is a very spacious one, affording room for many ships to coal simultaneously. Aden is the centre of the British Protectorate over the adjacent Arab tribes, which owe some sort of allegiance to the Government of India.

PERIM is a small island which occupies an important strategical position in the Red Sea; and Socotra is a large island at the entrance of the Gulf of Aden, which was formally annexed in 1876.

The island of BAHREIN, in the Persian Gulf, is under British protection, and is the headquarters of the famous pearl fisheries of the locality. A British Political Agent resides at Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and has the important and difficult duty of arbitrating in the disputes of the various native tribes. The Gulf is patrolled by British warships, who suppress piracy, the illegal importation of arms, and the slave trade, and preserve the peace of the Gulf and its shores.

OMAN is a state in South-Eastern Arabia whose Sultan has treaty relationships with the Indian Government, and who administers his territory under the advice of a British Political Agent residing at his court. The capital and principal town is Muscat, with a population of about 40,000. Over four-fifths of its trade is with the United Kingdom and British India.

YEMEN, the old Arabia Felix, a portion of which is tributary to Britain, is contiguous to Aden, and has a more abundant rainfall. Several streams water the country, and a considerable trade is done in such towns as Mocha, Loheja, and Hodejda. The inland mountain districts which separate it from the great highland waste of the Nejd, constitute one of the best parts of Arabia. In the Tehamah, as the southern part of the sea-bound region nearest Aden is sometimes called, the climate is almost unendurably hot, but in the inland mountains it is cooler, and the soil, watered by many streams, blooms with a fresh and plentiful vegetation. In the Tehamah itself rain only falls at intervals of several years, and were it not for the torrents flowing from the mountains the land would be entirely without water. Yet, compared with the rest of Arabia, it is blessed with fertility and wealth, and from the remotest ages has been one of the great centres of trade between Europe and the East.



ADEN.

In November, 1901, an agreement was arrived at between Great Britain and Turkey for the delimitation of their respective spheres of influence between Aden and Yemen, and it is to be hoped that the definite settlement of this question will tend to preserve the peace of the "Hinterland" and enable the signatory Powers to deal firmly with the fiery and fanatical tribes who have for so many years disturbed the peace of the borders.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

ADEN.—Despatch of mails from London every Friday evening viâ Brindisi, and Tuesday morning by German packet. Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Monday. *Postage:* Letters, ½ oz., 1d.; post-cards, 1d.; printed matter, 2 oz., ½d.

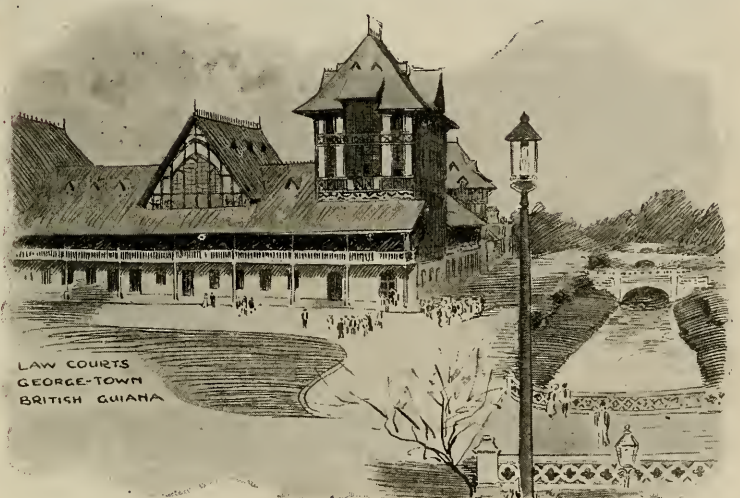
BRITISH GUIANA, Etc.

BRITISH GUIANA is a British Colony on the north-east coast of South America. It is bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. A long-standing dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela regarding the boundary line between the latter State and British Guiana, which threatened at one time to involve us in an imbroglio with the United States, was satisfactorily adjusted in 1899. A scheme of arbitration was arranged, the appointed tribunal was constituted, and after hearing the evidence on both sides it gave to Great Britain practically the whole of the territory she claimed, except a small district bordering on the mouth of the Orinoco.

The capital of British Guiana is Georgetown, with a population of 53,176. The principal industry is sugar cane, and a considerable quantity of rum is distilled. Gold mining has for many years been successfully conducted, and over 100,000 ounces are exported annually. The population of the colony is about 295,000, and includes whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese.

BRITISH HONDURAS is a colony situated in Central America, bounded on the north by Yucatan and Mexico, and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The capital is Belize, with a population of about 7,000. The population of the colony—about 37,500—is a very mixed one, including whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, East Indians, and Chinese. The climate is hot, but the heat is agreeably tempered by the prevailing sea breezes. A large proportion of the country is forest, and the exportation of logwood and mahogany forms one of the principal industries of the colony. Bananas, cocoa-nuts, plantains, pineapples, oranges, and other tropical fruits are abundant. India-rubber, sugar, and rum are also largely exported. In the "hinterland" there are broad grassy plains which afford excellent pasturage. Coffee plantations have been recently established, and it is known that gold and other minerals exist, only waiting the necessary capital and labour to develop them.

THE BERMUDAS are a group of small islands in the North Atlantic, with a population of about 17,500. From its position Bermuda is of considerable importance to Great Britain as a naval power. It has a permanent garrison of about 1,500 men, and a strongly fortified dockyard where the vessels of the British squadron refit. The products are chiefly early vegetables and arrowroot, most of which go to the United States. It is administered by a Governor, with an Executive Council of six members, a Legislative Council of nine members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The capital and seat of government is Hamilton.



POSTAL INFORMATION.

BRITISH GUIANA.—Despatch of mails from London, fortnightly (for dates see Postal Guide). Homeward mails due at port of arrival, fortnightly.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—Despatch of mails from London every Wednesday evening, and Saturday afternoon (supplementary). Homeward mails due at port of arrival every Saturday.

BERMUDAS.—Despatch of mails from London, every Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon. Homeward mails due at port of arrival, fortnightly (for dates see Postal Guide).

Postage: Letters, ½ oz. 1d., post-cards, 1d.: printed matter, 2 oz. ½d.

The Royal Family, etc.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

His Majesty Edward VII., King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperor of India, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess Alexandra of Denmark (born 1st December, 1844); succeeded his mother, Queen Victoria, January 22, 1901.

CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN.

George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, born June 3, 1865, married July 6, 1893, H.R.H. Victoria Mary of Teck; issue—Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, born June 23, 1894; Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George, born Dec. 14, 1895; Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, born April 25, 1897; Prince Henry William Frederick Albert, born March 31, 1900; Prince George Edward Alexander Edmund, born Dec. 20, 1902.

Princess Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Duchess of Fife), born February 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, the Duke of Fife, K.T., and has issue—Lady Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise Duff, born May 17, 1891; Lady Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgia Bertha Duff, born April 3, 1893.

Princess Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, born July 6, 1868.

Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, born November 26, 1869; married July 22, 1896, Prince Charles, 2nd son of the Crown Prince of Denmark, and has issue—Prince Alexander Edward Charles Frederick, born July 2, 1903.

CHILDREN DECEASED.

Albert V. C. E. (Duke of Clarence and Avondale), born January 8, 1864; died January 14, 1892.

Alexander J. C. A., born April 6, 1871; died April 7, 1871.

BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Duke of Connaught (Arthur William Patrick Albert), born May 1, 1850.

Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Helena Augusta Victoria), born May 25, 1846.

Duchess of Argyll (Louise Caroline Alberta), born March 18, 1848.

Princess Henry of Battenberg (Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora), born April 14, 1857.

Representatives in London of British Colonies.

DOMINION OF CANADA.—Lord Strathcona, G.C.M.G., 17, Victoria Stree , S.W.

COMMONWEALTH of AUSTRALIA:—

New South Wales.—Hon. H. Copland, J.P., 9, Victoria Street, S.W.

Victoria, *Tasmania* } Hon. A. Dobson, 15, Victoria St., S.W.

South Australia.—Hon. H. A. Grainger, 1, Crosby Square, E.C.

Queensland—Hon. Sir Horace Tozer, K.C.M.G., 1, Victoria Street, S.W.

Western Australia—Hon. H. B. Lefroy, 15, Victoria Street, S.W.

NEW ZEALAND.—Hon. W. P. Reeves, 13, Victoria Street, S.W.

CAPE COLONY.—Hon. T. E. Fuller, 100, Victoria Street, S.W.

NATAL.—Sir W. Peace, K.C.M.G., 26, Victoria St., S.W.

EAST AND CENTRAL AFRICA:—

Somaliland Protectorate, *East Africa do.*, *Uganda do.*, *Witu do.*, *Zanzibar do.*, *Brit. C. Africa do.* } Foreign Office, S.W.

ASCENSION.—H.M. Admiralty, S.W.

The Empire of India is represented by the Secretary of State for India, India Office, S.W.; and all other Colonies and Dependencies by the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

PRIME MINISTERS OF THE VARIOUS ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE 1812.

Date.	*Prime Minister.*	*Duration.* Years.	Days.
June 9, 1812	Earl of Liverpool	14	319
April 24, 1827	George Canning	0	134
Sept. 5, 1827	Viscount Goderich	0	142
Jan. 25, 1828	Duke of Wellington ..	2	301
Nov. 22, 1830	Earl Grey	3	238
July 18, 1834	Viscount Melbourne ..	0	161
Dec. 26, 1834	Sir Robert Peel	0	113
April 18, 1835	Viscount Melbourne ..	6	141
Sept. 6, 1841	Sir Robert Peel	4	303
July 6, 1846	Lord John Russell ...	5	236
Feb. 27, 1852	Earl of Derby	0	305
Dec. 28, 1852	Earl of Aberdeen	2	44
Feb. 10, 1855	Lord Palmerston	3	15
Feb. 25, 1858	Earl of Derby	1	113
June 18, 1859	Lord Palmerston	6	141
Nov. 6, 1865	Earl Russell.....	0	242
July 6, 1866	Earl of Derby	1	236
Feb. 27, 1868	Benjamin Disraeli	0	286
Dec. 9, 1868	W. E. Gladstone	5	74
Feb. 21, 1874	Benjamin Disraeli } Earl Beaconsfield } ..	6	67
April 28, 1880	W. E Gladstone ...	5	57
June 24, 1885	Marquis of Salisbury	0	27
Feb. 6, 1886	W. E. Gladstone	0	178
Aug. 3, 1886	Marquis of Salisbury	6	15
Aug. 18, 1892	W. E. Gladstone	1	107
March 3, 1894	Earl of Rosebery	1	124
July 2, 1895	Marquis of Salisbury	7	10
July 12, 1902	Arthur J. Balfour		

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Copies of these are kept at Somerset House, and may be searched on payment of a fee of one shilling. If a certified copy of any entry be required, the charge for that, in addition to the shilling for the search, is two shillings and sevenpence, which includes a penny for stamp duty. The registers contain an entry of births, deaths, and marriages since 1st July, 1837. Copies can always be obtained from the Registrar for the district, or the Superintendent Registrar who has the custody of the registers (including those of persons married at the churches) when filled.

MARRIAGES.

In the case of marriage by banns, if the contracting parties reside in different parishes, the publication must be made in the churches of each parish for three consecutive Sundays. If three months be permitted to elapse after the third time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence or submit to the republication of the banns. Civil marriages can be performed before a duly licensed Registrar.

ENGLISH QUARTER DAYS.

Lady Day, March 25; Midsummer, June 24; Michaelmas, Sept. 29; and Christmas, Dec. 25.

Quarterly trade accounts are made up to the end of the months of March, June, Sept., and Dec.

SCOTTISH QUARTER DAYS OR TERMS.

Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whitsunday, May 15; Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11.

The Removal Terms in Scottish Burghs are May 28, November 28.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

England and Ireland.—Easter Monday, the Monday in Whitsun week, first Monday in August, the Twenty-sixth day of December (or the Twenty-seventh, should the Twenty-sixth be a Sunday)

Scotland.—New Year's Day, Christmas Day (if either of the above days falls on a Sunday, the following Monday shall be a Bank Holiday); Good Friday, first Monday in May, first Monday in August.

Income Tax.

	£	s.	d.
Schedule C, D, and E, 11d. in the pound. *Incomes under £160 exempt; under £400 allowed a deduction of £160; between £400 and £500 a deduction of £150; between £500 and £600 a deduction of £120; between £600 and £700 a deduction of £70.*			

House Duty.

On inhabited houses, occupied as farm-house, public-house, coffee-shop, shop, warehouse, or lodging-house of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £40	in the £.	0	0	2
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60..		0	0	4
Exceeding £60		0	0	6
Other houses of the annual value of £20 and not exceeding £40		0	0	3
Exceeding £40 and not exc. £60..		0	0	6
Exceeding £60		0	0	9

Estate Duty.

Where the principal value of the estate exceeds £100 and does not exceed £500, 1 per cent.; £500 to £1,000, 2 per cent.; £1,000 to £10,000, 3 per cent., and so on up to £1,000,000, which is charged 8 per cent.

Stamp Duties, &c.

	£	s.	d.
AGREEMENT, or Memorandum of Agreement, under hand only, not otherwise charged	0	0	6
APPRAISEMENT, or VALUATION of any estate or effects where the amount of the appraisement shall not exceed £5	0	0	3
Not excd. £10..0 0 6 \| Not excd. £50	0	2	6
,, ,, 20..0 1 0 \| ,, ,, 100	0	5	0
,, ,, 30..0 1 6 \| ,, ,, 200	0	10	0
,, ,, 40..0 2 0 \| ,, ,, 500	0	15	0
Exceeding £500	1	0	0
APPRENTICESHIP INDENTURES :— On each instrument	0	2	6
ARMORIAL BEARINGS : Great Britain	1	1	0
If used on any carriage do. ..	2	2	0
Arms, Grant of, stamp duty	10	0	0
ARTICLES of clerkship to solicitor in England or Ireland	80	0	0
In Superior Courts, in Scotland, or Counties Palatine of Lancaster and Durham	60	0	0
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on demand	0	0	1
BILLS OF EXCHANGE of any other kind, and also PROMISSORY NOTES. Not exceeding £5	0	0	1
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	0	2
,, 10 ,, 25	0	0	3
,, 25 ,, 50	0	0	6
,, 50 ,, 75	0	0	9
,, 75 ,, 100	0	1	0
Every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount	0	1	0
BILL OF LADING	0	0	6
CERTIFICATE.—Of goods being duly entered inwards for drawback	0	4	0
Of birth, baptism, marriage, or burial (certified copy of)	0	0	1
CHARTER PARTY	0	0	6
CONVEYANCE :— When the purchase money shall not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10	0	1	0
,, 10 ,, ,, 15	0	1	6
,, 15 ,, ,, 20	0	2	0
,, 20 ,, ,, 25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
If exceeding £300, then for every £50	0	5	0
Any kind of conveyance not otherwise charged	0	10	0
CONVEYANCE, OR TRANSFER :— Of Bank of England Stock	0	7	9
Of any Colonial debenture stock or funded debt; for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of nominal amount transferred	0	2	6
CHEQUES or DRAFTS	0	0	1
RECEIPTS, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES :— On every £100 of capital to be raised	0	5	0
MARRIAGE LICENCE, special, England and Ireland	5	0	0
,, ,, Not special	0	10	0
PASSPORT	0	0	6

Various Licences and Duties.

	£	s.	d.
BEER RETAILERS :— Beer not drunk on the premises (England)	1	5	0
Beer drunk on the premises (U.K.)	3	10	0
BREWERS brewing for sale (U.K.)	1	0	0
CARRIAGES, Anl. Lce. (Gt. Brit.) :— For every carriage with four or more wheels, to be drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by two or more horses or mules, or to be drawn or propelled by mechanical power ..	2	2	0
Ditto, with four or more wheels, to be drawn or adapted or fitted to be drawn by one horse or mule only..	1	1	0
With fewer than four wheels	0	15	0
For every hackney carriage	0	15	0
Dogs of any kind, Great Britain	0	7	6
Ditto, Ireland, One dog ..	0	2	6
Ireland—every additional dog	0	2	0
Game Licences (U.K.), if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following	3	0	0
After 31st July, expire 31st October	2	0	0
After 31st October, expire 31st July	2	0	0
Gamekeepers, Great Britain	2	0	0
Game Dealer's Licence (U.K.)	2	0	0
Gun or Pistol (Licence to use or carry)	0	10	0
Pedlars—Police Licence	0	5	0
Retailers of wine, England and Ireland	2	10	0
,, ,, (Grocers) Scotland..	2	4	1
Tea, Customs duty, per pound	0	0	6
Tobacco and Snuff, Dealers in	0	5	3

Patent for Inventions (Letters).

	£	s.	d.
Application for Patent	1	0	0
Complete Specification	3	0	0
Before the expiration of fourth year from date of Patent	5	0	0
5th year	6	0	0
6th ,,	7	0	0
7th ,,	8	0	0
8th ,,	9	0	0
9th ,,	10	0	0
10th ,,	11	0	0
11th ,,	12	0	0
12th ,,	13	0	0
13th ,,	14	0	0

Festivals, Postal Regulations, Eclipses, etc.

Principal Dates of the Calendar for 1904:

Golden Number, 5; Epact, 13; Solar Cycle, 9; Dominical Letters, C B; Roman Indiction, 2; Julian Period (year 01), 6617.

Foreign Epochs.

The year 5665 of the Jewish Era commences on Sept. 10, 1904.

The year 1322 of the Mohammedan Era commences on March 18, 1904.

Ramadân (Month of Abstinence observed by the Turks) commences on Nov. 9, 1904.

Eclipses in 1904.

In the year 1904 there will be two eclipses, both of the Sun.

March 17.—An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich: begins on the Earth generally 2 h. 35 m. 7·: ends on the Earth generally 8 h. 44 m. 9

Sept. 9.—A total Eclipse of the Sun, invisible at Greenwich: begins on the Earth generally 6 h. 8 m.; ends on the Earth generally 11 h. 20 m. 8.

Law Sittings, 1904.

	Begin	*End.*
Hilary Sittings	January 11	March 30.
Easter „	April 12	May 20.
Trinity „	May 31	August 12.
Michaelmas	October 24	Dec. 21.

Fixed and Movable Festivals, Anniversaries, &c.

Epiphany	Jan. 6
Accession of King Edward VII.	„ 22
Septuagesima Sunday	„ 31
Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday	Feb. 14
Ash Wednesday	„ 17
Quadragesima—1st Sunday in Lent	„ 21
St. David	March 1
St Patrick	„ 17
Annunciation—Lady Day	„ 25
Palm Sunday	„ 27
Good Friday	April 1
Easter Sunday	„ 3
Low Sunday	„ 10
St. George	„ 23
Rogation Sunday	May 8
Ascension Day—Holy Thursday	„ 12
Pentecost—Whit Sunday	„ 22
Trinity Sunday	„ 29
Corpus Christi	June 2
Birth of Prince of Wales	„ 3
St. John Baptist—Midsummer Day	„ 24
St. Michael—Michaelmas Day	Sept. 29
Birth of King Edward VII.	Nov. 9
1st Sunday in Advent	„ 27
St. Andrew	„ 30
Birth of Queen Alexandra	Dec. 1
St. Thomas	„ 21
Christmas Day	„ 25

Rates and Regulations of Postage, etc.

Letter Post.

To and from all parts of the United Kingdom the prepaid rates are:

Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight.....1d.

For every additional 2 oz.....½d.

A letter posted unpaid is chargeable on delivery with double postage; if insufficiently paid, with double the deficiency.

The Foreign Postage Rate is 2½d. per ½ oz.

Imperial Penny Postage.

A letter postage of 1d per ½ oz is now established between the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, India, Cape Colony, Natal, New Zealand, and other British Possessions and Protectorates.

Registration and Compensation.

By the prepayment of a fee of twopence, any postal packet (parcels included) may be registered to any place in the United Kingdom. Compensation will be given for the loss and damage of Inland Registered Postal Packets. The ordinary registration fee secures £5; 3d., £10; 4d., £20; 5d., £30; 6d., £40; 7d., £50; 8d., £60; 9d., £70; 10d., £80; 11d., £90; 1s., £100; 1s. 1d., £110; 1s. 2d., £120.

Inland Book Post.

The Book Post is now limited to packets not exceeding 2 oz. in weight. For this weight the charge is ½d. Every book packet must be posted either without a cover or in an unfastened envelope or in an easily removable cover. No book packet may exceed 2 feet in length, or 1 foot in breadth or depth.

Beyond the weight of 2 oz. there is now no distinction between letters, samples, and books. All go at the rate of 1d. for not exceeding 4 oz. and ½d. for every additional 2 oz.

Parcel Post.

The rate of postage, to be prepaid in ordinary postage stamps, is for an Inland Postal Parcel of a weight

Not exceeding 1 lb.				3d.
Exceeding 1 lb., not exceeding	2 lb.			4d.
„ 2 „	„	3 „		5d.
„ 3 „	„	4 „		6d.
„ 4 „	„	5 „		7d.
„ 5 „	„	6 „		8½.
„ 6 „	„	7 „		9d.
„ 7 „	„	8 „		10d.
„ 8 „	„	9 „		11d.
„ 9 „	„	11 „		1/-

The dimensions allowed for an Inland Postal Parcel are—

Greatest length.....3 ft. 6 in.

Greatest length and girth combined.....6 ft. 0 in.

Postage of Inland Registered Newspapers.

Prepaid Rate.—On each registered newspaper, whether posted singly or in a packet, the postage when prepaid is one halfpenny.

Foreign and Colonial Sample Post.

This post is absolutely restricted to *bond fide* trade samples and scientific specimens.

The rate for postage is ½d. per 2 oz., *except that the lowest charge is 1d., for which sum, however, a weight of 4 oz. may be sent.*

Post-cards.

Post-cards, bearing a halfpenny impressed stamp, are available for transmission between places in the United Kingdom only. They are sold in packets at 10 for 5½d.; or of finer quality at 10 for 6d. They can also be had in smaller numbers or singly. Reply cards are also sold. Letter-cards are sold at 8 for 9d., smaller numbers in proportion. Foreign post-cards, 1d.; reply, 2d.

Money Orders for the United Kingdom.

Money Orders are granted in the United Kingdom at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £1, 2d.; above £1 and not exceeding £3, 3d.; above £3 and not exceeding £10, 4d.

Money may be sent by Telegraph Money Order at the following rates:—

For sums not exceeding £3, 4d.; above £3 and not exceeding £10, 6d.

In addition to the commission, a charge is made at the ordinary inland rate for the official telegram authorising payment, the minimum being 6d.

Money Orders Payable Abroad.

Money Orders payable abroad in most important foreign countries are issued at the following rates:—

	s.	*d.*
On sums not exceeding £2	0	6
Above £2 and not exceeding £6	1	0
„ £6 „ „ £10	1	6

Postal Orders.

Forty orders are now issued representing every 6d. from 6d. to 20s. The charge is ½d. for orders from 6d. to 1s. 6d.; 1d. for orders from 2s. to 10s. 6d.; and 1½d. for orders from 11s. to 20s.

FORTY YEARS BILIOUS.

REMARKABLE CURE EFFECTED BY BILE BEANS.

"I OFFERED £20 to one doctor if he could cure me, but he said that neither he nor anyone else could do that—IT WOULD BE AN IMPOSSIBILITY. Ever since I can remember (broadly speaking, for more than forty years), I suffered from severe bilious attacks." These are the words of Mrs. Coxon, of 55, Kensington Road, Southport, who was speaking to a *Southport Visiter* reporter. Continuing the interesting story of her wonderful cure, Mrs. Coxon, who is sixty-seven years of age, said: "During this lengthy period for days together I was in ceaseless agony, and could not hold up my head. My stomach refused absolutely to retain food, and at intervals I had ague fits, which the doctor said were caused by nothing but my bilious condition. You can imagine the chronic state of my liver when I say I have passed gall-stones no less than three times. The coating came off my stomach, and I could digest nothing at all. In search of a cure I have spent scores of pounds on medicines, and, as I have said, I offered one doctor £20 if he could cure me. It was in vain, however. Life was a misery, and I really feel that had I not been brought in touch with Bile Beans I should have died. Bile Beans first came under my notice through a woman at Fenton, Staffordshire, where my daughter lives. That woman was cured of what appeared to be a similar complaint to mine, so I thought I would try them. I am more than thankful to say I did. I took them for a long time, and, as I said to my husband at the time, they certainly seemed to be doing me good and removing the cause of my illness. I persevered with them, and kept on getting better and better, until you see what I am to-day. I am so much improved in health and strength that I have been able to dispense with a servant. For forty years I was



Mrs Jane Coxon.
(From a photo by W. & S. Mercer & Son, Southport.)

obliged to have someone to do my housework; yet now, at my age, I am able to do it myself and find pleasure in the exercise. Had I not taken Bile Beans, as I have said, I should, I feel sure, not now have been alive. I do not need to take them regularly now, but if ever I feel the slightest bit out of sorts I take a couple of doses, and am quite well again. I have given doses of the Beans to all my neighbours, and am always pleased to recommend them to any sufferer who is like I was."

Subsequent to the foregoing statement Mrs. Coxon made and signed the following declaration before a Commissioner for Oaths.

SWORN DECLARATION.

"I, JANE COXON, of 55 Kensington Road, Southport, in the County of Lancashire, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:—I have suffered for over forty years from biliousness, indigestion, acute headache, and weakness brought on by these ailments. For days together I have been almost unable to hold up my head At one time my indigestion was so severe that everything I took had to come up again, and I was told the coating had come off my stomach. Sometimes, when suffering from biliousness, I should have shivering fits, which would come on at intervals of a few minutes. My liver was out of order, and in recent years I suffered from gall stones. On three occasions I passed these stones. I offered twenty pounds to one doctor if he could cure me, and he assured me that neither he nor anyone else could do that. It was an impossibility. I believe that had it not been for Charles Forde's Bile Beans I should have died. This medicine was brought to my notice by a woman living at Fenton, in Staffordshire, where my daughter lives. Bile Beans cured that woman when all other remedies had failed, and on her recommendation I decided to try them. I gave them a fair trial; persevered with their use, acted in accordance with the instructions given with them, and the result is they have now cured me. So great and beneficial has been their effect upon me that, whereas for forty years I was obliged to have someone to do my household work for me, now, at the advanced age of sixty-seven, I am sufficiently strong and healthy to dispense with a servant, and do all my own work. I am only too pleased to tell any sufferers what I have found out about the wonderful power of this great vegetable medicine.

"And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Statutory Declaration Act, 1835." (Signed) Jane Coxon

Declared by the said Jane Coxon, at Southport, in the County of Lancashire, this 8th day of May, 1903, before me. (Signed)]

(Commissioner for Oaths).

A CHAPTER ON THE LIVER.

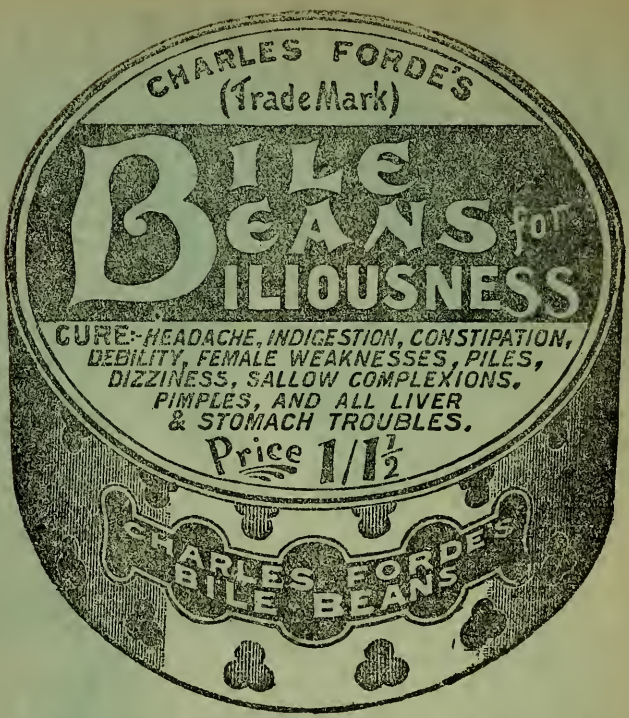
The principal duty of the liver is to cleanse the blood, and to furnish a fluid called the bile for the proper digestion of food. This fluid is most necessary to the process of digestion, and if it be deficient in quantity, or poor in quality, indigestion and various disorders of the same kind are the result, and great harm is done. The duct or pipe leading from the liver to the stomach sometimes becomes clogged, and the free passage of the bile is thus prevented. This may be caused by the presence of gall-stones, or by the formation of a thick, slimy substance on the walls of the duct. When this happens, the bile is forced back into the gall bladder, which overflows, and thus the bile is carried out through the only other outlet, the thoracic duct, and up to the left shoulder, where it empties into a large vein, passes to the heart, and is mixed with the blood. This state is termed Biliousness. Another important point to be considered is the insufficient amount of bile now available for digestive purposes. Without sufficient bile a thorough separation between the useful and waste parts of the food in the stomach becomes impossible, indigestion results, and consequent constipation is unavoidable. Piles, worms, wind on the stomach, and bad taste in the mouth also result, to a greater or less degree, from this disordered condition of the liver.

The bile is a coarse, greasy fluid of a yellowish-green colour, and its presence in the blood is made manifest in many ways. The complexion at once assumes a yellowish tinge, which increases with time, and eventually becomes quite dark. The eyes become quite dull, and the whole appearance is dirty and greasy. The pores of the skin are obstructed, and give rise to pimples, boils, blotches, itchings, watery vesicles, and in cases of long standing the more exaggerated forms of skin disease, such as erysipelas, eczema, tumours, ulcers, sores, &c.

The disposition of the patient is one of the most notable effects of liver trouble. Low spirited, and without energy or ambition, he becomes melancholy, discontented, and suspicious of all around him; there is a great dread of trouble, and a desire to be rid of all responsibility. Languor prevails as a rule, but in many cases there is an inability to sleep, and when sleep is secured frequent dreams of a frightful character are often experienced in cases of this kind. Now, notwithstanding the seriousness of chronic liver ailments, BILE BEANS will be found an almost unfailing specific if the directions are closely followed. BILE BEANS by their peculiar properties not only take the liver's work and do it for the time being, but the liver is toned to work and act for itself, so that when BILE BEANS are left off the cure remains permanent.

INDIGESTION AND DEBILITY.

"I SUFFERED from indigestion, constitutional debility, constipation, and an exhausting pain at the heart," said Mrs. Bradshaw, 87, Birstall Street, Leicester, to a local Pressman. "When I walked upstairs a few steps took my breath away, and I was obliged to sit on the stair for a moment to recover and so reach the top by two or three efforts. There came over me at the same time a dizziness that made the ascent a danger. There was a dazed feeling about the head which increased as I proceeded with my work, and by the middle of a week I was done up—never could complete a week's work. All the time there was a terrible pain between the shoulders from wind. Eating was always a trouble. If I attempted to get any solid food down, meat, or even a taste of cheese, I suffered fearfully, and had a long spell of depression afterwards. For a long time I paid about five shillings a week in pills, drugs, and mixtures, medicines of all kinds, but could not get rid of the ailment. I grew very thin and weak, and felt thoroughly hopeless. A few Bile Beans were presented to me. I took them and felt so much relief the next day that I bought a full box and took these. The pains ceased, and it was soon clear that I was rid at last of the constipation, which was at the root of all the trouble. I proceeded with the Bile Beans, and the improvement went on until I was thoroughly cured."



Sold in sealed Boxes only, 1/1½ and 2/9 per box. **(LARGE BOX CONTAINS THREE TIMES QUANTITY SMALL SIZE.)**

BILE BEANS do not merely purge, giving temporary relief only, like the old-fashioned so-called remedies of forty or fifty years ago. They act directly on the liver and digestive organs, strengthening and stimulating those organs to perform their natural duties. They produce a gentle action on the bowels, curing or preventing constipation, cleansing the stomach, and ridding the system of all impurities. Do not be misled by claims of half a hundred pills in the box, where probably four to six constitute a dose, and the doses cannot be discontinued. ONE BILE BEAN IS ONE DOSE. They can be discontinued after the cure is effected; they are purely vegetable; they contain no harmful drugs, and they are THE SAFEST FAMILY MEDICINE.

FREE TEST FOR ALL.

Free Sample Coupon.

"C.P." Almanac. 1904.

The foregoing remarkable cure of Mrs. Coxon is no isolated instance, but only one of the many thousands of cases where perseverance in the use of Bile Beans has resulted in the complete cure of the sufferer, and the Proprietors have so much faith in their remedy that they will forward a Sample Box Free, and a Book on Liver and Digestive Ailments, if you send your name and address, along with accompanying Coupon and 1d. Stamp (to cover return postage), to the BILE BEAN CO., Greek Street, Leeds.

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Extra Special Blend, ...	21 0	42 0
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7-Year-Old North Port, Matured in Sherry, per bot. 3s. 6d

Glengrant, Glendronnack, Glencadam, Campbelton, or other Whiskies from any of the principal Scotch Distilleries, can be had pure if desired.

None of the above Whiskies are taken out of Bond until they are well matured in Sherry Wood.

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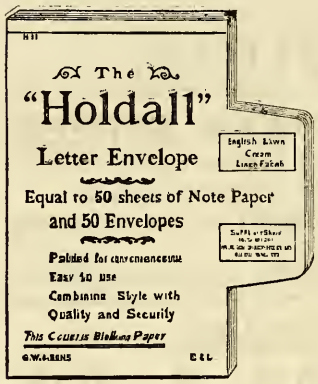
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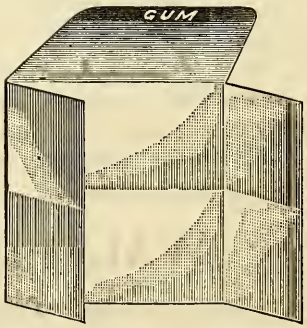
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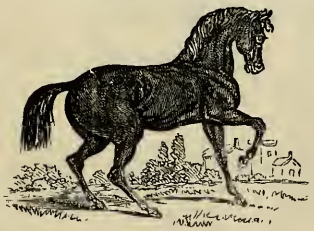
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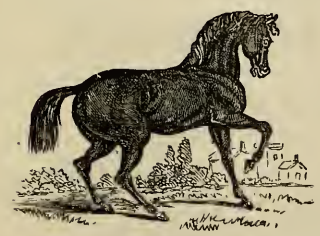
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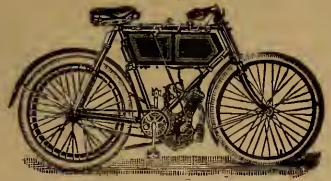
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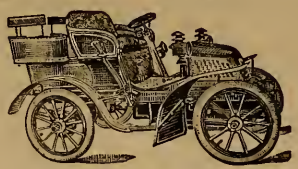
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